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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Untimely Illness

THE British Commonwealth, together with the rest of the free world, deplores the sudden and unexpected incapacitation of Sir Winston Churchill and at the same time looks forward to his speedy recovery. Everybody has become so accustomed to Sir Winston's robust health that it is not easy to imagine the famous British statesman subjected to a stricken doctor's orders. It is a matter for considerable relief and satisfaction to know he is not suffering from any physical disability. Sir Winston has been working too arduously over State affairs and complete relaxation for a few weeks is expected to restore the Prime Minister to full health. The indisposition of Britain's leading statesman and politician at any time just cause misgivings; at this particular moment it is doubly unfortunate. It means that the British Government is deprived temporarily of its two principal pillars—Sir Winston Churchill and Lord A. Butler. Mr. Butler, a close friend of Sir Winston, is a man of great experience and ability. His presence in the Cabinet and his leadership in the House of Commons are a great asset to the British Government. But to the Prime Minister his indisposition is a particularly severe blow at this time for it entails another postponement of the Bermuda conference and the power talks of which he is the instigator. Sir Winston has made it known that he regards the proposed conference as vital to the current international situation and quite capable of leading to decisions and actions of a far-reaching nature affecting relations between Soviet Russia and the Western world. Moreover, Sir Winston's active leadership and guidance is particularly needed at this moment with the Korean situation having reached such a critical phase. Britain's domestic political affairs can safely be left to Mr. R. A. Butler and his Cabinet colleagues for the time being, but the inspiration and wisdom of Sir Winston Churchill in the tackling of international problems is needed more now than ever before. The speedy recovery of Sir Winston is the prayer of the entire free world.

Seoul Talks

IT is reported that Dr. Syngman Rhee and President Eisenhower's personal envoy have reached an agreement in principle regarding conclusion of an armistice between the Communists and the United Nations forces in Korea. This may mean anything and everything, but clarification is awaited. Whatever so-called concessions Mr. Eisenhower may have made to Dr. Rhee it is perfectly obvious they cannot be of a nature which in any way violates or undermines the basic principles on which the United Nations Command reach a truce agreement with the Reds. But this may not satisfy the Communists who, quite clearly, are suspicious of the talks now going on in Seoul. On the face of things, Mr. Eisenhower can hardly go any further than his original offer of a mutual security pact with the South Koreans and a reiteration of assurances that the United States, together with the rest of the United Nations, will strive for the reunification of Korea. But Dr. Rhee has got to offer something in exchange, and whatever it is, it will need to satisfy the Communists that the terms of an armistice agreement can and will be wholly fulfilled. It is a delicate problem and there is no lack of sympathy for President Eisenhower in the present embarrassing position in which he has been placed.

EAST GERMAN URANIUM WORKERS IN REVOLT

Defy Russian Execution Squads

MINE SHAFTS FLOODED

Berlin, June 28. Tens of thousands of East German uranium workers defying Red Army firing execution squads and mass arrests continue to revolt against Communist rule, reliable reports reaching Allied sources here said today.

Partial paralysis still gripped the Leuna Chemical and Buna Synthetic Rubber plants near Merseburg, the Ammendorf freight car construction plant and big machine building factories at Halle, it was reported.

The workers' revolt against Communist rule continued in defiance of Soviet bayonets, waves of reprisals, arrests and executions and the frantic efforts of the East Zone Communist government to placate workers and get the situation back to normal.

Originally more than 100,000 workers in the strategic and highly secret uranium mining belt in Saxony were reported to have taken part in the revolt. Reports reaching Allied sources here said they flooded many of the mine shafts, putting them out of action probably for four months.

The unrest reportedly started in the uranium mining area as far back as June 14—three days before the widespread discovery of East German workers' discontent in a bloody uprising throughout the Soviet Zone.

Strong Communist "people's police" reinforcements were reported to have been moved in there at that time. Five thousand men were sent to the area, and the Communist government seized more than 100 trucks and drove into a nearby town. There they overturned Communist police cars, smashed their rifles, opened up the women's goal and held control of the city until Russian tanks were rushed in and opened fire.

Unrest among the uranium workers was particularly serious because a high percentage are police officers sentenced to forced labour there. The whole uranium area was sealed off from the rest of the Soviet zone owing to its vital strategic nature and only skimpy reports of conditions there ever have seeped through to the outside world.

Parts of the East Zone railway network also were reported to be tied up by strikes, particularly between Berlin and the Polish border. Large quantities of steel were said to be piling up in the big state-owned Stalind Works at Pucenberg on the border due to lack of trains to haul it away.—United Press.

ON A VOLCANO

Berlin, June 28. East Berlin today spent its second Sunday under martial law, imposed by the Soviet authorities on June 17, day of the big anti-Communist revolt in East Germany.

To Western eyes, peering through the pillars of the Brandenburg Gate, "the gateway to East Berlin," all seemed quiet.

But reports from Halle, Magdeburg, Rostock, Leipzig, and several other large towns in East Germany suggested the Soviet troops were sitting on a volcano. Sullen unrest was seething everywhere, according to those who still managed to slip through the Iron Curtain.

The East German radio and press for the past few days has been coaxing the people to regard the Russian troops still controlling key points as their friends and show their loyalty to the Government.

Photographs in the papers showed Russian troops dancing with East German girls, fondling babies and receiving presents from the citizens. But refugees said that the wave of mass arrests had not yet ceased. Nearly 70 heavy sentences—up to life terms—have been announced, though

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The weather played tricks today in Europe with heat waves in the north and cold in the south.

Hundreds of reindeer died from heat in Finnish Lapland within the Arctic Circle. But Italy had rare summer rain and thunderstorms.

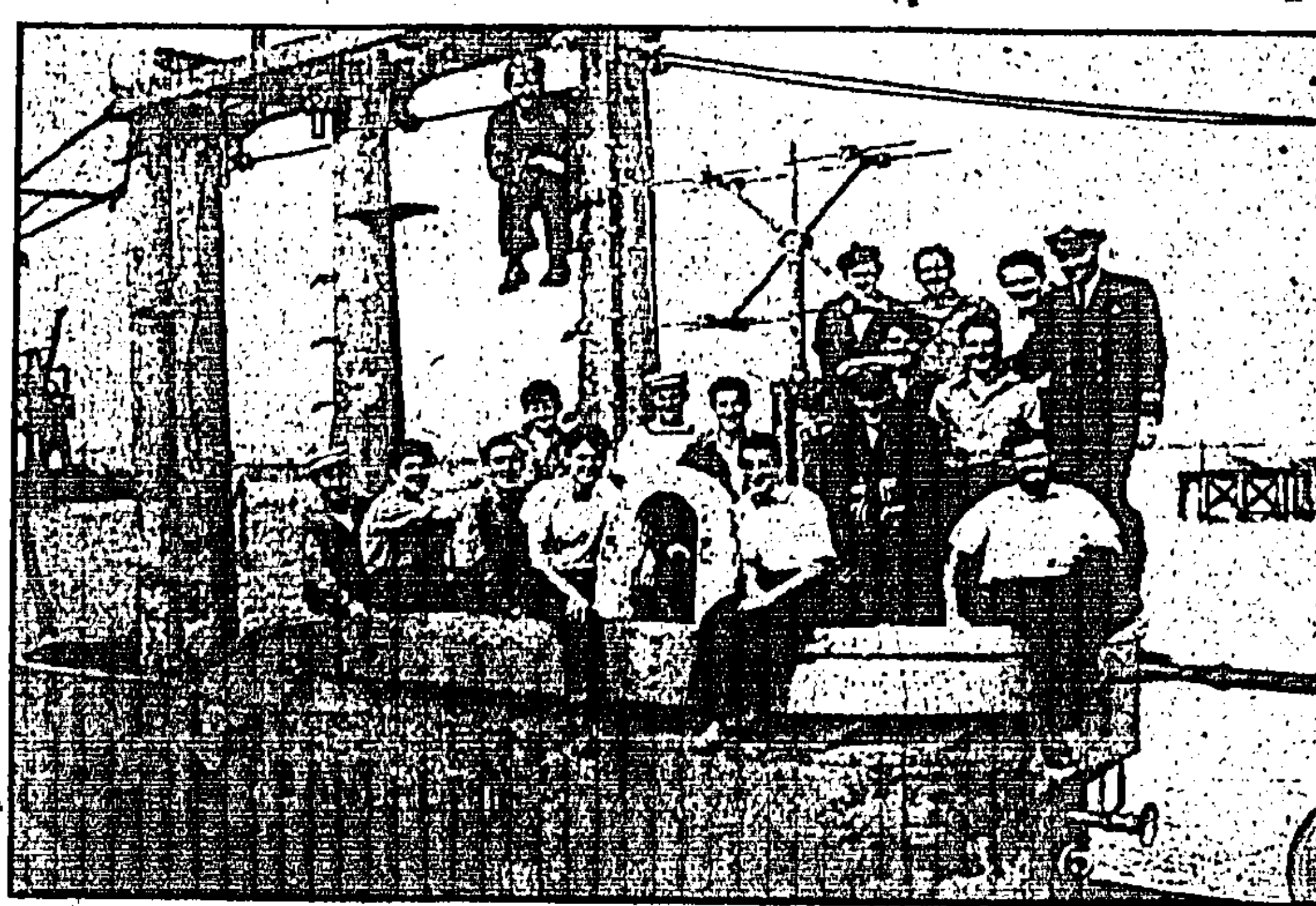
In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where rain is a normal summer visitor, a week-long heat wave continued, and there was no threat of bad weather in prospect.

Other Reuters cables reported: Brussels: Fine and warm today, but heavy rain in some districts.

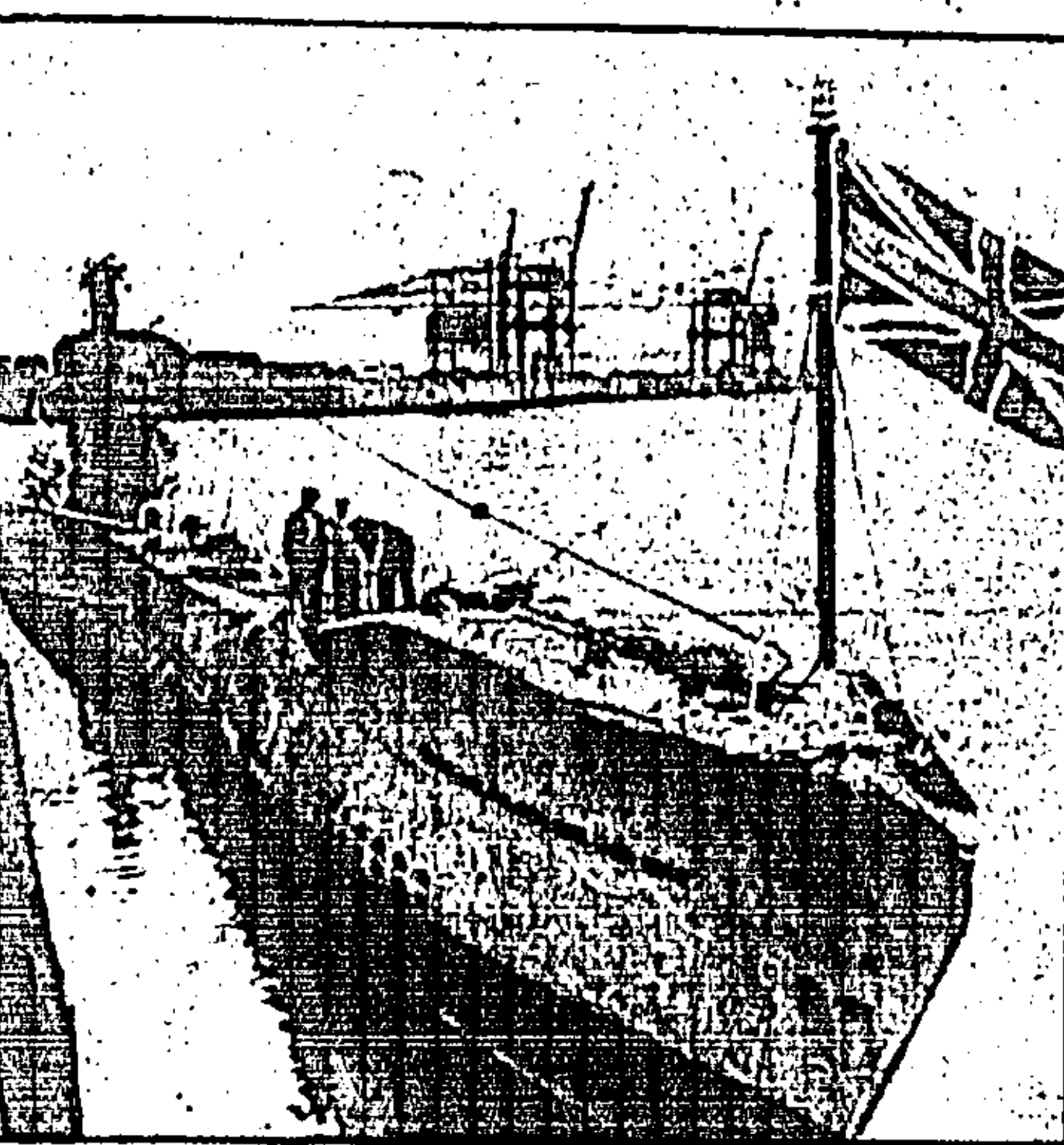
Paris: Clouds returned after a week of sunshine. Frankfurt: Floods in South-west Germany were receding and there was sunshine in most parts.

Vienna: Hot nearly all over Austria.

New York: Summer heat continued today in a belt from New England to the southern states. But from the Great Lakes westward to California it was cool, with thunderstorms in the Middle West. A tornado near Adair, Iowa, killed one person and injured two—Reuters.



Submarine's Record Trip



Travelling under water all the way by means of its "Snort" tube, a British submarine, HMS Andrew, recently arrived in Britain after its record-breaking voyage across the Atlantic. Top picture shows some of the crew at Portland after the trip, and above, HMS Andrew in harbour.—Reutersphotos.

Sir Winston Churchill's Illness Cabinet Reshuffle May Be Necessary

London, June 28. Sir Winston Churchill, forced by his doctors to rest, will keep overall charge of foreign policy and allow Mr. R. A. Butler, his 50-year-old aide, to run Britain's day to day affairs as "temporary Prime Minister." Mr. Butler will hold his first Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

But this is a situation that cannot be continued indefinitely, and political quarters here foresee a Government reshuffle unless Sir Winston recaptures his old physical form after a respite from the mass of his duties.

The whole question of the future composition of the Conservative Party may well hang on these two considerations: 1. Whether the Prime Minister, whom President Roosevelt once described as having the reputation of being "the world's worst patient" will bow completely to the doctors' orders and resist the itch to plunge into work as soon as he feels a little better.

2. The speed with which Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, recovers his normal health. Mr. Eden, now convalescing in the United States after a third operation for gall bladder trouble, is reported to be making satisfactory progress, but the general impression is that he will be unfit to take over full duties at the Foreign Office before autumn.

As matters stand, Mr. Butler—who is the Government's chief economic expert (Chancellor of the Exchequer) becomes virtually acting Prime Minister and still runs his Treasury job. This arrangement leaves the Foreign Office unmanned by a member of the Cabinet. Sir Winston will guide major policy decisions from his country home, and the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, will be available for consultation.

But the day to day running of the Foreign Office will be the job of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State who is in the Cabinet. This Foreign Affairs "team" arrangement coincides with one of the most important moments in international affairs. The Western Big Three conference, which was to have opened on July 8, has been postponed on account of Sir Winston's indisposition but it has not been abandoned and its need is as great as ever. One of the British Prime Minister's main aims was to obtain full "accord" with President Eisenhower and the French Prime Minister, Charles de Gaulle, on the subject of the Korean truce.

Police With Guns, Spears And Bayonets Raid Meeting

Johannesburg, June 28. Seventy police, with sten guns, rifles, bayonets and spears, today raided an Indian conference at Sophiatown, Western Johannesburg and dragged from the platform Mr. T. M. Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress.

He was charged with attending a meeting in contravention of a ban imposed by Mr. Charles Swart, Minister of Justice, under the suppression of Communism Act.

The meeting had been called in protest at a proposal to remove non-Europeans from the Western areas of Johannesburg. Three other Indians were also arrested.

Mr. Cachalia, besides his job in the South African Indian Congress, is also joint secretary of a joint action committee formed by his organisation and the African National Congress to resist the Malan Government's racial policy.

Conference delegates booed loudly as Mr. Cachalia was pulled from the platform, led up the aisle and to the door, but there was no clash.

OBSTRUCTION CHARGE Three other Indians were also arrested. They were picked up before the start of the conference on a charge of obstructing the police when they tried to prevent plainclothes men entering the hall without a warrant.

Father Trevor Huddleston, head of an Anglican Mission, read to the meeting a message from Mr. Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor-General of the Union, who was arrested at the end of last year for entering an African location while taking part in a campaign in defiance of the racial segregation laws.

Mr. Duncan said he had appealed against his conviction on that occasion to test the validity of the law he considered unjust. But now, to protest against the proposal to remove non-Europeans from Johannesburg's western areas, he would abandon his appeal and serve the 100 days compulsory labour which he was sentenced to previously.

One of the arrested men T. Ramaswamy Naidoo, is the adopted son of the late Mahatma Gandhi.

Late tonight all the arrested men were still in custody without bail.—Reuters.

Vienna, June 28. A flash of lightning today knocked out Vienna's power supply system for almost an hour and power had to be supplied to the city from the provinces to keep vital installations going.—Reuters.

Lightning Cuts Off Power

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Lightning Cuts Off Power

Postponement Of Bermuda Talks Not Unwelcome

AFFECTED BY STALEMATE IN KOREAN TRUCE

London, June 28. The inter-Allied stalemate in Korea is cited in Washington as one reason for welcoming postponement of the Bermuda conference between Britain, France and the United States because of Sir Winston Churchill's need for rest.

Americans hoped that Bermuda, following a Korean truce, would help the Big Three towards straightening out their differences on Far Eastern policy. This would pave the way for a peaceful settlement with the Communists, ending the bloodshed in Korea, Indo-China and Malaya.

Until the Allies' differences with President Syngman Rhee of South Korea are settled, these are bound to cut across the Great Powers' plans for a general Far East settlement. Britain and France who favour an early meeting between Soviet leaders and the West, disagree with the United States Government, which has "an open mind" on this subject as an objective of the Bermuda talks.

He told a party rally at Duisburg, in the Ruhr, that it was a "burning necessity" for the West to agree on its policy towards the Soviet Union.

Herr Ollenhauer said it was quite possible the Soviet Union, for foreign policy reasons, might still further loosen its policy in the Eastern zone of Germany. The unarmed uprising in East Berlin and East Germany gave the West more strength than all its divisions, he declared.

The Bermuda postponement may have the embarrassing result for the West German Government of projecting the meeting into the last few weeks of the current election campaign.

The elections are due early in September (probably the sixth) and foreign policy is a main issue.—Reuters.

Shawcross's Tribute

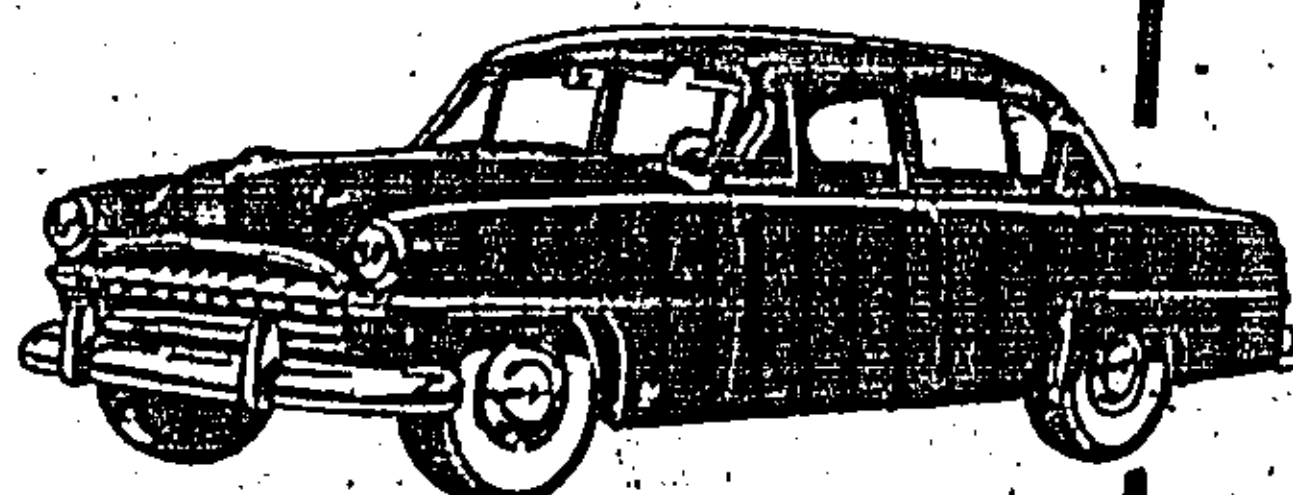
Abingdon, June 28. Sir Hartley Shawcross, a Minister in the last Labour Government, paid a tribute to Sir Winston Churchill tonight while campaigning for an opposition candidate in a bye-election. "I think it is true to say that had he (Sir Winston) not been at the leadership of the country in the year 1940, you and I might not be here on this platform discussing our political differences the way we are now," he said.—Reuters.

Coronation Lights Go Out

London, June 28. Sights in London had their last chance tonight to see the twinkling magic of the Coronation illuminations in the Mall.

Tomorrow the Golden Crowns and floating silver balls will hang in darkness and the pale blue triumphal arches which soar over this broad avenue outside Buckingham Palace will be vague silhouettes against the night sky.

Photographers were out in force taking their last pictures of London's finest Coronation decorations before the lights went out.—Reuters.



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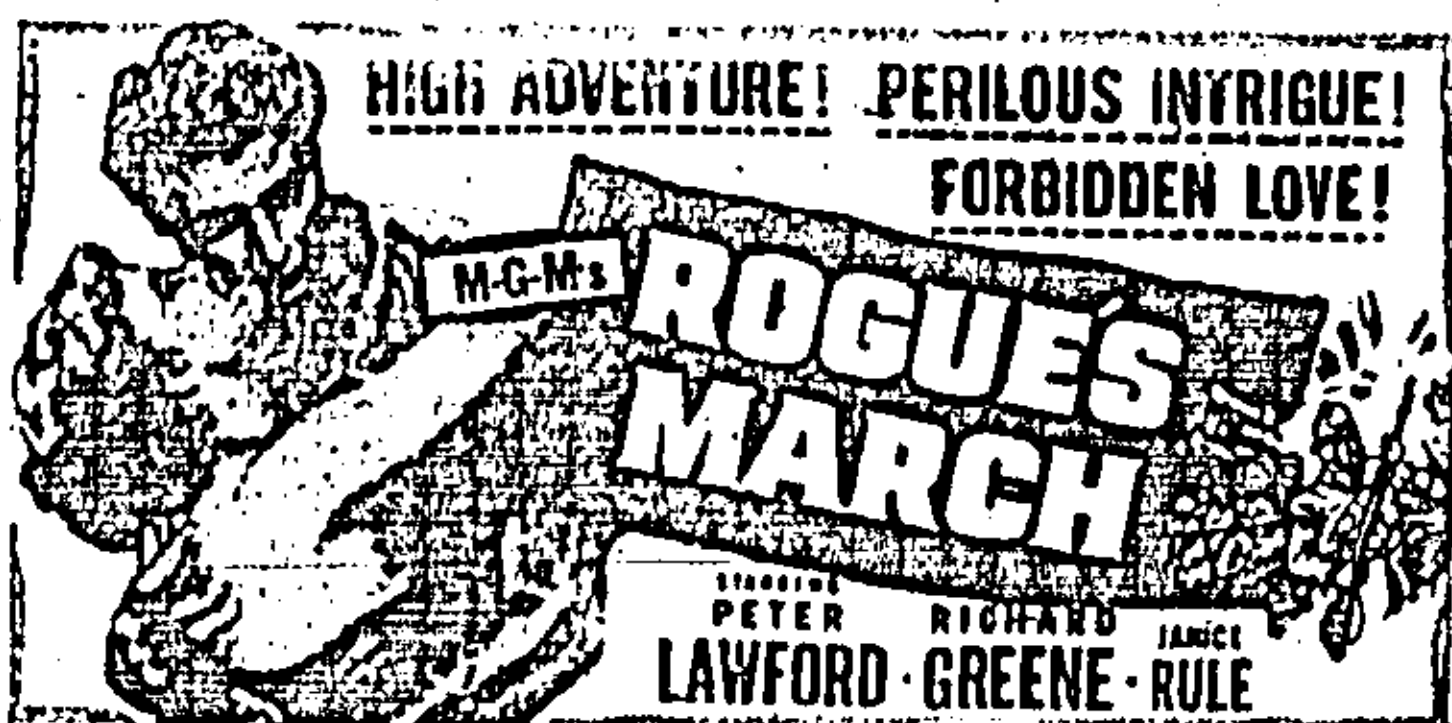
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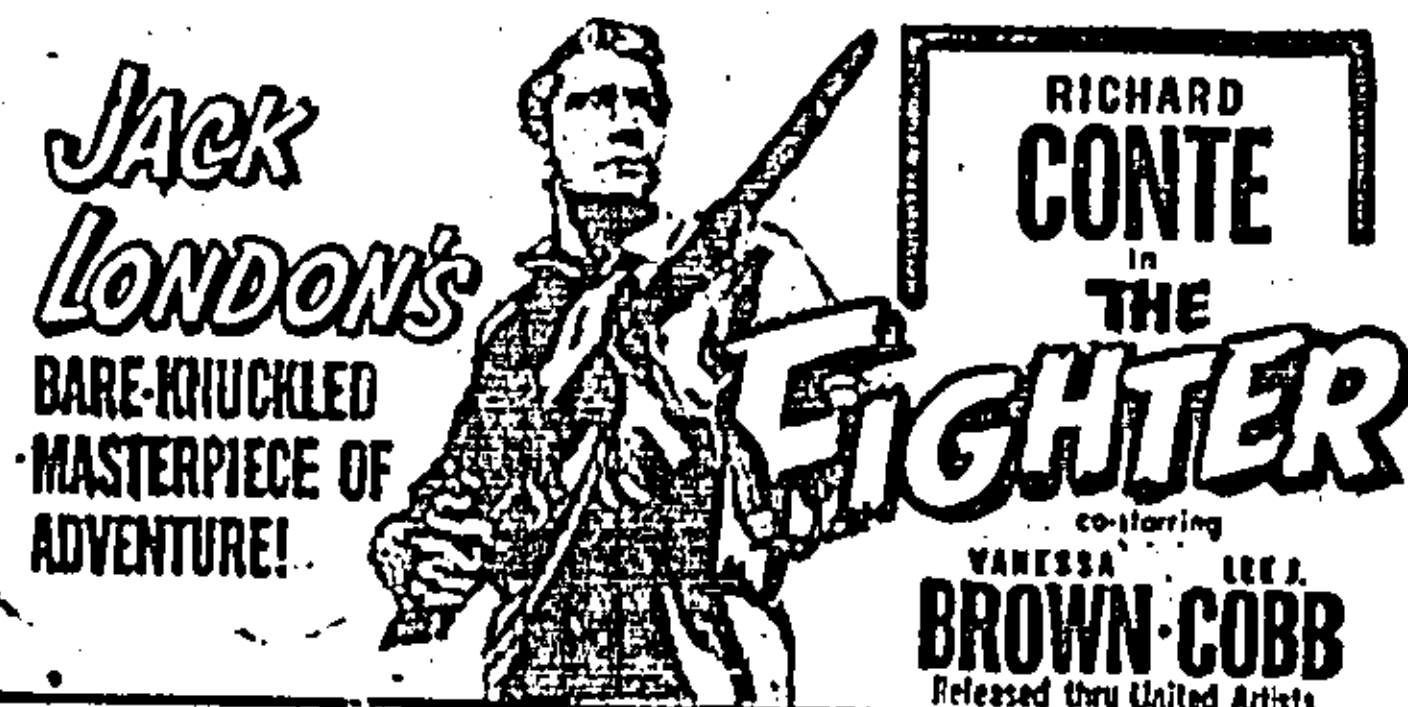


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COMING ATTRACTION



RHEE SUPPORTERS' MOVE?

Predicted Attempt To Amend The Constitution



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh received, among others, Captain (First Rank) O.V. Rudakov (left) of the Soviet cruiser Sverdlov on board the Royal yacht—the despatch vessel HMS Surprise—before the Spithead naval review.—Reuterphoto.

Amnesty For War Criminals And PI Collaborators

Manila, June 28.
The Philippines will observe Independence Day on July 4 by pardoning a number of collaborators and Japanese war criminals.

President Elpidio Quirino yesterday signed an official list to be made public on July 4, of those to be pardoned or have their sentences commuted.

The President's action was believed to be motivated by a desire to foster better relations between Japan and the Philippines. An official spokesman said the clemency might hasten settlement of the Philippines demand for war reparations from Japan.

It is understood here that among the prisoners to be sent to Japan are Lieutenant General Siso Yokohama and Rear Admiral Takasue Furuse, whose death sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment.

Among these pardoned are Lieutenant Generals Yoshida Hayashi and Kendoishi Masuoka, who were serving life terms. The President also pardoned between 300 and 350 collaborators during the Japanese occupation, sentenced after their failure to take advantage of the General Amnesty issued by the late President Manuel Roxas.

About 113 poms detained in Muntinlupa prisons outside Manila since the Liberation are among those who will benefit from the executive clemency. Some will be pardoned and sent home. Others sentenced to death will have the sentences commuted to life imprisonment and will be sent to Japan to serve the rest of their time at Sugamo prison.

POPE'S EFFORT
A year ago the Upper House of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) urged the Government to ask the Philippines Government to allow Japanese war criminals to serve the remainder of their sentences in Japan. The resolution said the Philippines held 200 Japanese war criminals.

Last September Vice-President Fernandez Lopez said all Japanese war criminals in the Philippines might soon be returned to Japan.

The Mainichi Shimbun reported in August 1951 that the Pope had made "unstinted efforts" to secure a review of sentences on all Japanese war criminals held by the Philippines.

A Japanese businessman has arrived here with three thick books containing the signatures of 5,000,000 Japanese asking for an early release of Japanese war prisoners. Japanese civic societies launched a nationwide campaign asking the Philippines Government to "have mercy on the poms"—Reuter.

Another "First" For Britain

London, June 28.
Two new British prop-jet air services will start operation on Wednesday when Viscount airlines start flying daily between London and Copenhagen and Stockholm and nightly between London and Zurich.

The 38 m.p.h. turbo-prop planes will cut the London-Stockholm schedule by 45 minutes.—Reuter.

Object To Make Veteran Leader President For Life

Seoul, June 29.

Experienced political observers say that four men stand out as probable successors to the 77-year-old South Korean President, Dr Syngman Rhee.

According to South Korea's constitution Rhee cannot be re-elected when his second term of office expires in July 1956.

But political observers believe that Dr Rhee's supporters in the National Assembly will attempt to amend the Constitution and make him President for life.

Past experience has shown that Dr Rhee is master of South Korea, and any opposition to such a move would probably present no difficulty.

During the Presidential elections last summer, Dr Rhee accused a number of opposition party members of the Assembly of being involved in a Communist-directed plot to overthrow the Government.

An attempt was made to assassinate Dr Rhee. The pistol used in the attempt was faulty and failed to go off. Some observers said that it was never meant to be fired.

Dr Rhee declared martial law in Pusan, the temporary seat of government, and enforced the order with a display of force by police and army units.

Several members of the Assembly were arrested. The aging President was re-elected to his second term of office while opponents took refuge in the Assembly building and in American army installations.

JOHN CHANG
Among those who went into hiding was 54-year-old John Chang, Dr Rhee's strongest opponent in the elections.

Dr Rhee's supporters accused Chang of being connected with the alleged Communist plot. But foreign observers, and many Koreans too, thought that the charge was merely made to discredit Chang in the eyes of the voters.

Chang is at present living near Pusan. But his exact whereabouts are known only to a few close supporters. Although he is well-known abroad and in South Korea's main cities, he is relatively unknown in rural areas where Dr Rhee is popular.

Educated in the United States, Chang returned to Korea to become Principal of a Catholic mission school in Seoul. He held the post for 17 years and received the Order of St. Sylvester from the Pope for his work.

At the end of the Japanese occupation, he entered politics and became South Korea's chief delegate to the United Nations in 1948. He was special envoy to the Pope in Rome the same year.

In 1949, he was appointed South Korean Ambassador to the United States and later special envoy to Australia and New Zealand.

In 1950, Chang was elected Prime Minister, but resigned the following year to become an independent member of the Assembly. He was, however, believed to favour the official opposition party, the Democratic Nationalists.

F. H. SHINICKY
Another member of the opposition regarded as a possible successor is the present Chairman of the National Assembly, F. H. Shinicky, who went to London to attend Queen Elizabeth's Coronation.

Shinicky was also involved in the political crisis which shook South Korea last summer. He was a candidate for the Presidency but when Dr Rhee announced that he would run for re-election Shinicky withdrew.

Shinicky graduated from a Japanese University in 1913, and almost immediately afterwards joined the provisional Korean Government then in exile at Nanking in China.

After Korea's liberation, he became President of Kukmin University in Seoul, and published a daily newspaper.

In 1948, he was elected chairman of the National Assembly, a post he has held ever since. Two members of Dr Rhee's own party are also mentioned

as likely successors. They are 55-year-old General "Iron Horse" Lee Bum Suk and "Police King" Chang Talk Sang.

Both men played a big part in getting Dr Rhee re-elected last summer. Both "fell out of favour" shortly afterwards.

FOUGHT JAPANESE
Lee, who was Home Minister at the time, ran for the vice-Presidency. But Dr Rhee withdrew his support five days before the voters went to the polls and backed 80-year-old Han Tai Yung instead. Lee was defeated.

Korean political circles say that Dr Rhee withdrew his support because Lee was "too well-known and popular with the voters". Dr Rhee preferred Han Tai Yung because of his advanced age, and because he has stated that he has "no political ambitions".

General Lee fought the Japanese in Manchuria as commander of the guerrilla "Korean Independent Army".

In 1948, he became South Korea's first Independence Prime Minister, and in 1949-50 he was Ambassador to Nationalist China.

Since his "fall from favour", he has not held any important government posts.

CHIANG TAIK SANG
Chang Taik Sang, who was educated at Edinburgh in Scotland, is believed to be less powerful than Lee.

During the Japanese occupation, he lived at Taegu and took no part in social or political activities.

When the occupation ended, he became chief of Seoul Metropolitan Police and has since the nickname "Police King". He played a major role in suppressing Communism in South Korea.

In 1948, he was appointed South Korea's delegate to the 6th United Nations General Assembly.

He was Prime Minister during the Presidential elections last summer, but was later ousted from the post by Dr Rhee for being "pro-Japanese".

Observers here say that Dr Rhee's Liberals would probably support Lee and Anag, but personal rivalry between the two would give Shinicky and Chang a head start in an election campaign.

An unknown factor in any future Presidential race would be South Korea's present Prime Minister, 46-year-old Park Ton Chin.

Park is regarded here as the most powerful figure in Dr Rhee's party and enjoys the President's full confidence.

But so far he has shown no outward interest in stepping into Dr Rhee's shoes.

However, observers say that this may be because Dr Rhee dislikes those who appear eager to succeed him.—Reuter.

Pontiff Visits Peter's Tomb

Vatican City, June 28.
Pope Pius the Twelfth, surrounded by Vatican and Papal bodyguards, prayed tonight at the tomb of the Apostle Peter on the eve of the Feast of St Peter and St Paul.

The vast Basilica of St Peter, draped in red and gold damask for tomorrow's feast, was closed to the public during the ceremony.

Tomorrow, a public holiday in Italy, tens of thousands of people will file past the ancient bronze statue of St Peter in the Basilica to kiss his foot.—Reuter.

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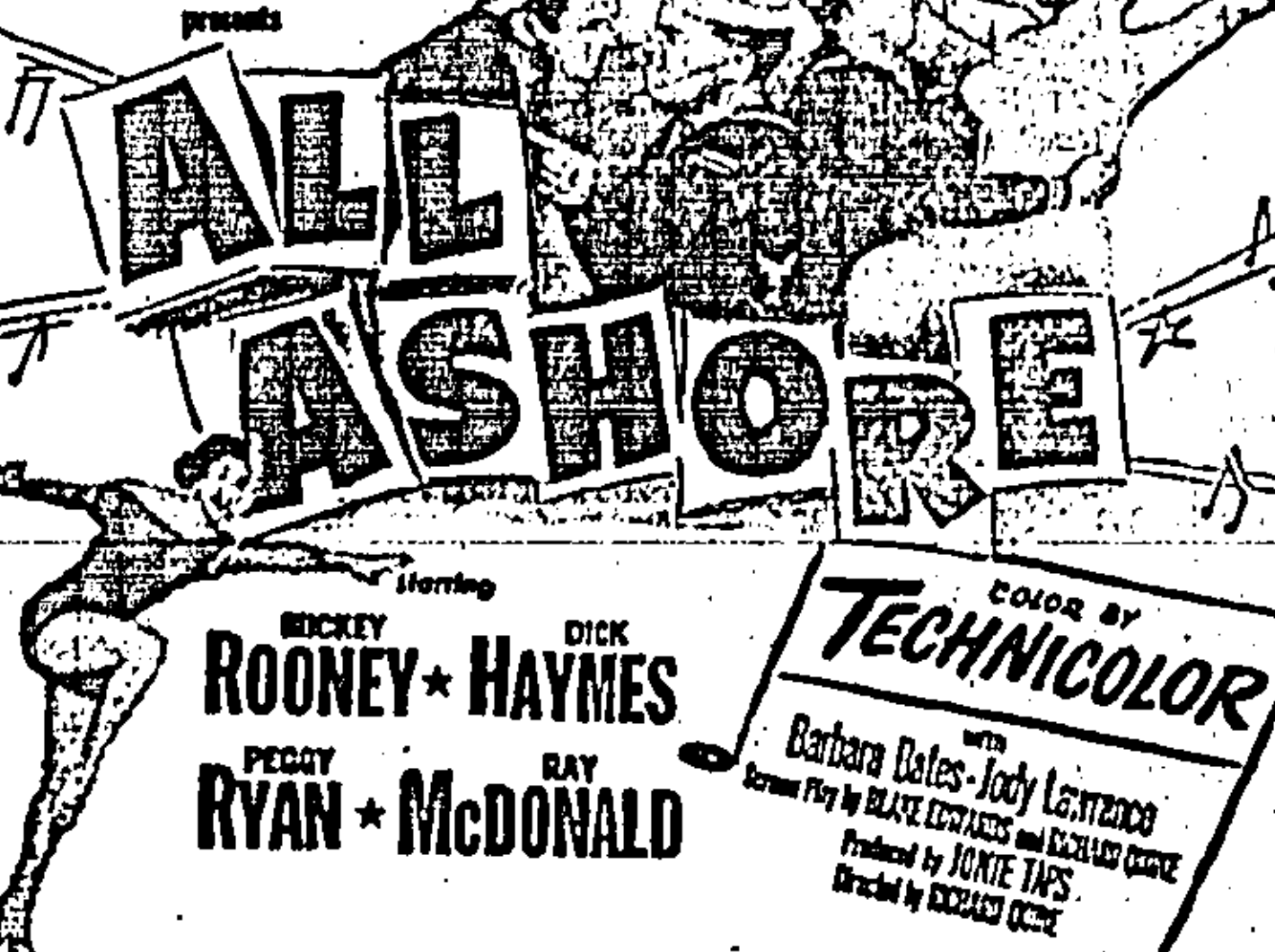
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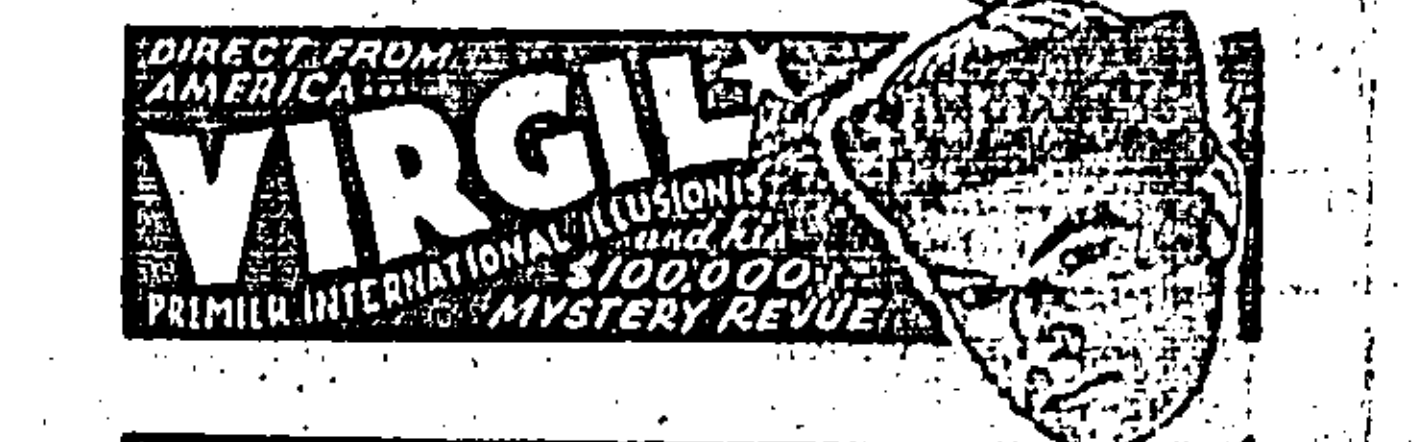


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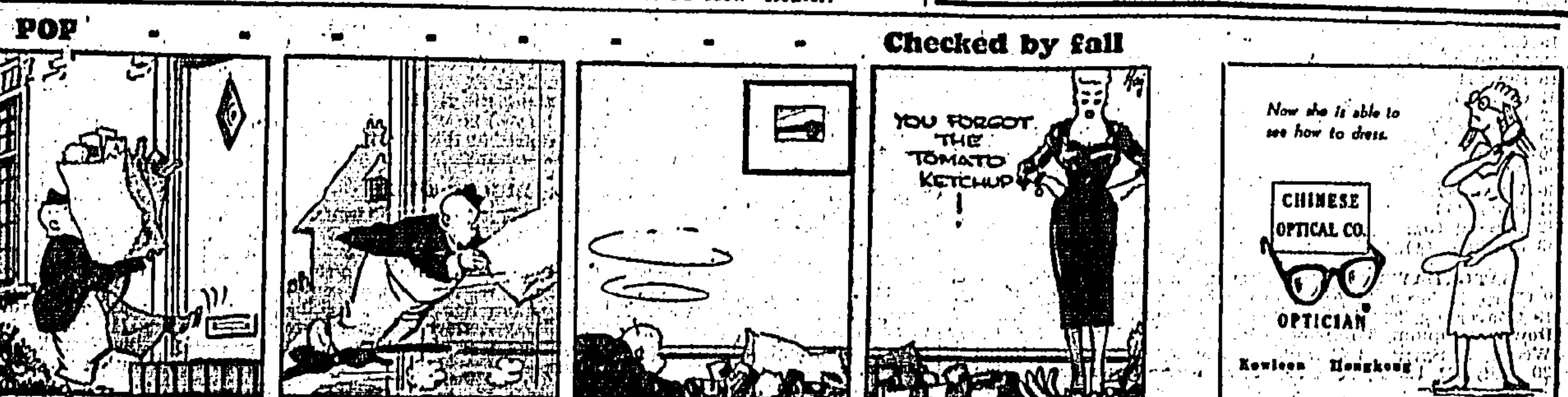


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Big 4 Talks Prospects Fading Into Background

Made Fortune Out Of Stalin's Death

Stockholm, June 28. The Soviet Estonian Communist newspaper Hamva Haa tells the story of a man who made a fortune out of Stalin's death.

Arnold Mendes, a haberdasher, bought up gramophone records praising the Russian leader when they were going cheap after his death.

Then he melted them down and turned them into trouser buttons.

"The rogue made thousands of roubles in this way," the newspaper complained.

He also got himself 22 years imprisonment.—Reuter.

GAULLIST MINISTERS IN NEW CABINET

Paris, June 29. M. Joseph Laniel today presents his newly-formed government to the President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol.

M. Auriol has already approved its composition. A bigger test comes tomorrow when the Cabinet faces the National Assembly which voted M. Laniel into office last week with a good majority, ending a 37-day Cabinet crisis.

M. Laniel will complete his Administration early this week by appointing about 20 junior Ministers.

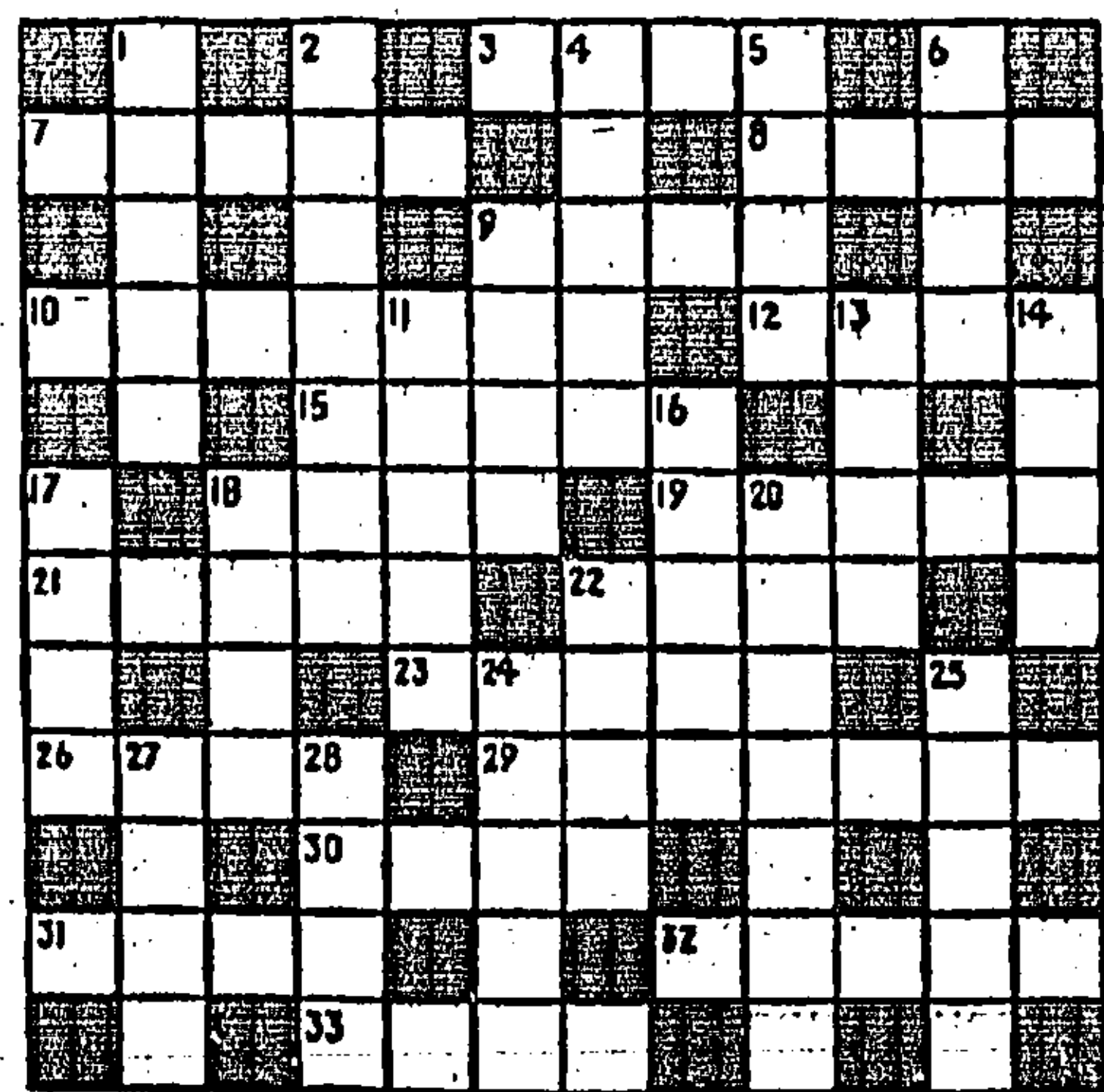
This Cabinet contains three Gaullists—the first time this group has served in a coalition Government. There is also one member of the group which split from the Gaullists.

In addition there are seven Conservatives, including the Prime Minister, five Popular Republicans, four Radicals and near-Radicals.

M. Georges Bidault remains Foreign Minister. M. Jean Lacombe, under criticism for his handling of the Indo-China problem, is dropped.

M. Laniel plans to appoint a Secretary of State for Indo-China who will work under the direction of M. Paul Reynaud, Deputy Prime Minister.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:
- 1 Sullen (4).
 - 2 Impoverish (5).
 - 3 Bedouin (4).
 - 4 Heterotopia (4).
 - 5 Gate-crash (7).
 - 6 Outhouse (4).
 - 7 Lifeless (5).
 - 8 Continent (4).
 - 9 Bet (5).
 - 10 Cup (3).
 - 11 Get up (4).
 - 12 Radiates (5).
 - 13 Finishes (4).
 - 14 Attempted (7).
 - 15 Wood (4).
 - 16 Brink (4).
 - 17 Conceal (5).
 - 18 Meditate (4).
- DOWN:
- 1 Incorrect (5).
 - 2 Dawn (7).
 - 3 Ship (5).
 - 4 Volume (4).
 - 5 Rescue (4).
 - 6 Thought (4).
 - 7 John (5).
 - 8 Enormous (4).
 - 9 Reminds of some fault (5).
 - 10 Clever (4).
 - 11 Purchased (4).
 - 12 Attack (7).
 - 13 Hazard (4).
 - 14 Intends (5).
 - 15 Ends off (5).
 - 16 Naked (4).
 - 17 Check (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Horror, 7 Ever, 9 Chimp, 10 Siren, 11 Adds, 13 Commending, 15 Gear, 16 Elan, 19 Converting, 22 Moor, 24 Prior, 25 Leave, 26 Bent, 27 Styles, Down—3 Optim, 3 Repose, 4 Reside, 5 Deranges, 6 Tend, 8 Wedge, 12 Spring, 13 Cream, 14 Minority, 17 Acorn, 18 Avert, 20 Italy, 21 Inane, 23 Open.

Enosis Drive Quickening

Nicosia, Cyprus, June 28. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus told 10,000 people at a rally here today he would accept help from the East as well as the West to achieve the union of Cyprus with Greece (enosis).

The Archbishop, long an advocate of the British Colony's union with Greece, proclaimed "a bitter struggle to rid ourselves of British slave rule."

His voice often drowned by shouts of "enosis," he took the oath "to continue the battle for freedom at any price" and invited the crowd to join in the struggle.—Reuter.

Where Bishops Wear Red Stars

Domination Of The Commissar Over Conscience

Edward M. Korry, United Press Manager for France, was one of several American correspondents who went to Budapest recently for the Communist-sponsored "peace conference" there. The conference marked the first time since the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty that this Iron Curtain country has been opened to American correspondents.

(By EDWARD M. KORRY)

Budapest, June 29.

Rude changes strike the eye of the traveller returning to this capital of satellite Hungary after an absence of more than four years.

Catholic Bishops wearing Communist Red Star decorations on their robes... shuttered or empty stores by the dozens... the secret police headquarters in the biggest new buildings... long queues outside pawn and food shops... one uniform for every three civilians.

They reflect the triumph of the Communists over the predominantly Catholic population, the victory of collectivism over a country of small shopkeepers and large landlords, the domination of the commissar over conscience.

At first sight Budapest and Hungary may not make an impression. Whatever the terms she offers the West, they are bound to include the abandonment of the proposed rearmament of Western Germany through the European Army Treaty.

The Western Powers have therefore to make up their minds what their minimum demands will be for dropping the plan. It seems abundantly clear that no progress can be made towards reunifying Germany while the European Army scheme is regarded by the West as unacceptable in any negotiations with the USSR.—Reuter.

Unity The Keynote At Party Congress

Luebeck, June 28. The West German Free Democratic Party ended a two-day pre-election Congress today declaring for unity (Party unity, West German unity, all German unity, and the unity of Western Europe) as a step towards an all-European Union.

The Congress accepted unanimously a party programme for the elections (due in about two months) calling for the restoration of Germany's 1937 frontiers, with no East-West settlement leading to the permanent recognition of the Oder-Neisse line between East Germany and Poland, and a unified Germany being included in a Western European Community—a step towards a full European Community.

The Free Democrats (FDP) are the third largest party in West Germany, and part of Chancellor Adenauer's Coalition Government.

Dr Reinhold Maier, Premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg, told the Congress:

"Germany is like a river which has been artificially divided into two river-beds.

"With the brute power of nature she will break through the dams and with a roar as of thunder, she will join together again."—Reuter.

Secret Visit By Scientist

Sydney, June 28. The Australian Minister of Supply, Mr Howard Beale, today refused to comment on reports that the British atomic scientist, Sir William Penney, had made a secret visit to the Woomera Rocket Range.

The reports said Sir William had made a survey choosing a testing site for atomic weapons.

The announcement on the atomic test made last week did not indicate what type of weapons would be tested but it was reported that they would include guided missiles with atomic warheads.—France-Press.

EDMUND HILLARY'S REVELATION

NEARLY TURNED BACK ON THE FINAL CLIMB

New Delhi, June 28. Sir Edmund Hillary said today that he and Tensing nearly gave up their successful climb of Everest when they hit a dangerous snow patch on the way to the 29,002-foot peak.

"Climbing it was fairly strenuous," he said in an interview over New Delhi radio. "At one patch, before we reached the (lower) south summit, the snow was in a dangerous condition. Both Tensing and I were rather doubtful whether to go on.

"But finally we persisted".

The expedition leader, Colonel Sir John Hunt, and Sir Edmund Hillary's companion, Tensing, were interviewed. Tensing got a fright from the enthusiastic crowd which mobbed him and his fellow mountaineers when they arrived by air from Calcutta.

He looked scared and near to tears as he was swept away for a quarter of a mile before the police extricated him and bundled him into a Nepalese Embassy car. He is staying at the Embassy.

Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India, tonight gave a reception for the Everest Expedition. Tensing held a press conference at the Embassy. He told the assembled reporters that he and Hillary were lucky to get to the top of the 29,002-foot peak at a time when there was no gale or strong breeze—otherwise they would have been swept away.

He added they could not stay at the summit for more than 10 minutes before having to turn back.

He said the weather was the most important factor which contributed to the success of the expedition.

Asked if it was possible to reach the summit without the aid of oxygen, Tensing said it was very difficult for anyone—even with extraordinary powers of endurance—to go above 28,300 feet without extra oxygen.

Three Problems. Colonel Hunt said in his radio interview there were three major mountaineering problems on Everest:

1. The icefall of the Khumbu Glacier—a mass of tumbling shifting iceblocks. It took 10 days to make a route across this hazard.
2. The face of Lhotse, Everest's neighbour—the "crux of the climb"—rising suddenly 4,000 feet from the Western Cwm (hollow).
3. The final climb to the Peak which soared above the South Col "to our surprise and dismay" like a whole new mountain to be tackled.—Reuter.

Indonesians Reassured

Darwin, June 28. Dr Joseph Luns, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who arrived tonight for an eight-day official visit, said he had assured Indonesian leaders he would not negotiate a military or political treaty with Australia over New Guinea.

Dr Luns said he planned to have talks with the Australian Government on "matters of common interest", including technical co-operation between Australia and Dutch New Guinea.

He would also discuss Dutch immigration to Australia.

"I do not contemplate talks of a military nature," Mr Luns added.

After leaving Australia, Dr Luns will visit Australia and Dutch New Guinea.—Reuter.

OPERATION ON NASSER

Cairo, June 28. Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt, is expected to undergo an operation for appendicitis today.

Colonel Nasser is Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

Rotterdam Builds Network Of Latest Radar Stations

Rotterdam, June 29. Seven radar stations strung out along the 22-kilometre (15-mile) waterway leading to this port will within two years provide the world's biggest and most up-to-date bad weather navigation aid.

Fog will no longer hinder ships when the 3,000,000-guilder (about £300,000) network is completed. Using a new technique based on research they will be able to navigate "blind" with an accuracy of 10 metres (just over 10 yards).

Just as aircraft are "homed" in to land to will ships in this vital waterway, one of the busiest in the world with about 80 ships passing every day be guided from the shore stations to their berth or to the open sea.

They will be given their position by bearing and distance not from a particular radar station but from the landmark or leading light which they would use in ordinary conditions of visibility.

The accuracy achieved in a series of tests was found to be on a par with a Dutch "Radar" system in which the bearing and distance of the ship from the shore stations are given by a series of lights and sound signals. This position "plotting by name" of the new Dutch "Radar" system is only part of the story. Ships will also be given a course to steer and will be told the position of other ships and any obstacles to be skirted.

The seven stations closely linked to each other will plot the waterway and main harbour area so thoroughly that even the smallest vessel will be detected wherever it may be. The headquarters station in Rotterdam will be in constant contact with pilots aboard moving ships by walkie talkie radio.

Each post will be responsible for its own section of the waterway. Pilots who in thick fog can hardly see across the bridge will place themselves and the ship they guide entirely in the hands of the shore watchers.

No longer will each ship have to creep through fog with lookout force and aft and foghorn blaring.

If the promise of "Radar" comes true, the terrors of fog will have largely disappeared. Man will have conquered yet another obstacle raised by nature.—Reuter.

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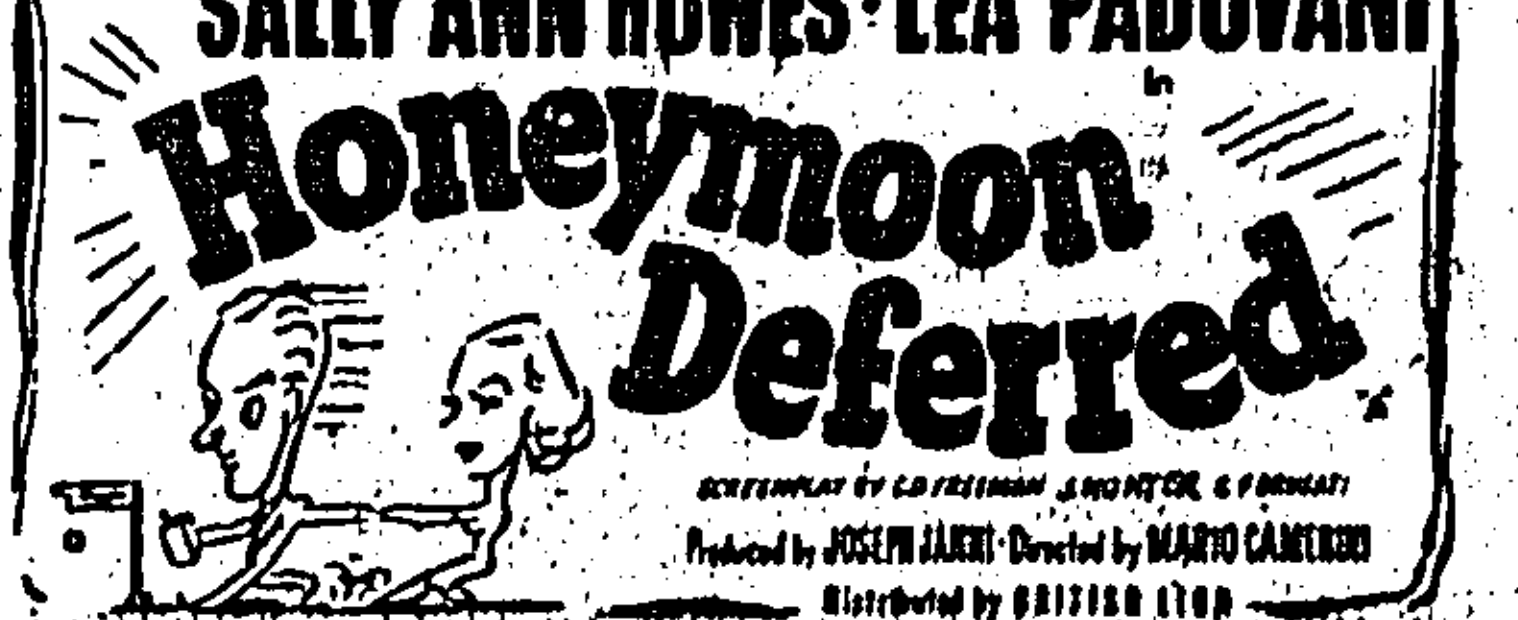
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YOU'VE GOT TO BE TOUGH THESE DAYS

By Beverley Baxter, M.P.

LIFE has not been dull in London these last few weeks. The Coronation belongs to history but the swirling crowds continue to fill the streets so as to enjoy the illuminations and decorations. The Theatres, cinemas and pubs are having a hard time to compete with the attraction of the decorations, and traffic jams have become a seemingly permanent fixture.

But already many of us in Parliament are worried about the strain on the young Queen. Day after day and night after night she moves from one function to another. It is true that she continues to look young and lovely and eager, and it is obvious that she has been inspired by the ardent affection of her people, but it must be taking a toll of her nervous strength.

The cameras follow her wherever she goes and she must smile and smile and look interested even though she would probably like to retire to a desert island and listen to the lapping music of the waves. And when she returns home to Buckingham Palace there is certain to be some function for which she must prepare.

Her husband is more fortunate. Being a very modern young man he gets away in a helicopter when his duties permit and plays polo. He rides beautifully but with rather too much spirit to be absolutely first class.

GREAT CROWDS

THESE polo matches take place on Sunday in the country, and great crowds gather. But the Moderator of the Church of Scotland takes anything but a moderate view of this treatment of the Sabbath. He has declared openly that the Queen's Consort should set a good example to the youth of the country and not a bad example.

Early in their marriage Prince Philip and Princess Elizabeth (as they were then) visited Paris and did all the right official things. But on Sunday they went racing at Longchamp and the Moderator was very concerned about that.

But they were guests of France, and in that country there is racing on Sunday. I agree that there is no racing in Britain on the Sabbath, but were these young people to say to their hosts that they did not approve of their lack of Sunday observance? In my opinion that would have been a discourtesy which could do nothing but harm.

I respect the sincerity of those who take an opposite view but Sunday is the one day that the Duke is free of official engagements. In the parks there is amateur football or cricket and the golf courses are crowded. But apparently there is a special blasphemy in riding outside a horse in a game of polo.

Admittedly the Queen herself has never attended any of these Sunday polo matches. But then we must remember that her mother came from Scotland where the writ of the Moderator is strong.

You have read so much about the Queen that the very dictionary has been denuded of adjectives to pay tribute. Yet I would like to pause for a moment, and recall my memories of her

during those great days of the Coronation celebrations.

One memory I like to recall was in the Abbey when the Crown was placed on her head and she sat on the Throne to receive homage. The first to do it was her husband. He had to kneel before her, place his hand in hers, speak the words of homage and then kiss her cheek. But the crown is a big one and it came down pretty low. The Duke tried to kiss her cheek but had difficulty in keeping from kissing the side of the crown instead. So there was just a man and wife having a bit of a misunderstanding over a piece of head gear. One could almost feel him saying: "My dear, where in the world did you get that hat?"

DEEPLY MOVING

HAVING completed the ceremony, Benjamin Britten, was commissioned to write a special opera. This young man had already won world fame with his "Peter Grimes," "Billy Budd" and "The Rape of Lucrece," and he seemed just the composer to do an opera about the great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century.

Then there was that tremendous moment when the Archbishop faced in turn the four corners and demanded if they would accept her as their undoubted Queen. She stood beside him, slim, gentle and young. When the cry came back "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" she inclined her head in thanks, and her right foot moved back in just a suggestion of a curtsy.

Four times she did it—to the North, South, West and East. Each time she looked up at the people as the question was asked as if to say that theirs was the right to say yea or nay. And each time she made the same grateful bow and that slight movement of her foot.

It was deeply moving in its very gentleness. She looked so young, so virtuous, so gentle. Perhaps she felt lonely and isolated. There was no husband by her side because the Duke has not been made the consort. This Queen, hardly more than a girl, would never again know the freedom of other women. History, Destiny and the State were the masters to whom she pledged her years until the end of the story.

IN THE RAIN

A FEW days later I was in the Horse Guards Headquarters for the Trooping the Colour. With bands blaring and the Regiment of the Guards standing at the salute she rode side-saddle and in her uniform of Colonel of the Regiment on the famous horse Winston. Unlike last year Winston was on his best behaviour, but just behind there was the Duke of Edinburgh on a very spirited animal.

Suddenly the Duke's horse became excited and swerved. There was a clatter of hooves and the Queen glanced back with obvious anxiety. She did not say anything but everyone knew what she was asking: "Are you alright, Philip?" Yes, Philip was alright. You cannot play polo on Sundays unless you can handle a horse in any mood.

Just towards the end of the great show the rain came down heavily but the Queen led the

procession back because there were thousands of people in the Mall. In the stands the fashionably dressed women spectators opened their parasols for protection, and in the distance we could see women running for shelter under the trees.

But for the Queen there was no mercy. She and her four-legged Winston had to complete the job and neither of them shirked. The man next to me made the worst pun of the occasion: "The Queen is going to have a long rain," he said.

But nothing that she had to endure in the long Coronation ceremony or the Guildhall reception or at the Trooping the Colour, could compare with the tremendous gala performance at Covent Garden Opera House.

To commemorate the great event our most modernistic composer, Benjamin Britten, was commissioned to write a special opera. This young man had already won world fame with his "Peter Grimes," "Billy Budd" and "The Rape of Lucrece," and he seemed just the composer to do an opera about the great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century.

AN EVENT

ON the great night, it was a case of full formal dress with medals and orders, while thousands of people lined the streets to see the swells in their glory and to cheer the Queen. The centre of the dress circle had been remodelled into a Royal Box—and, in short, it was an event.

We had, of course, to be in our places in good time, but it gave us a chance to look at each other, which is part of the fun of grand opera. Eventually eight heralds with their trumpets came before the curtain. The conductor was in his place and the vast orchestra was at the ready. Slowly there entered the Queen, followed by her mother, her sister, her husband, Princess Mary and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The trumpets blared a wild welcome, and then came the rumble of the drums as the orchestra began the National Anthem.

But what was this? All sorts of strange chords were being played, and then the brass went into a diversion on their own. People stopped singing and gazed at each other in perplexity. I glanced at my programme and saw that it had been "arranged" by the brilliant young composer, Sir William Walton. It should have been that it was disarranged by Sir William Walton.

"GLORIANA"

OUT went the lights, up went the curtain and "Gloriana" had begun. As was to be expected Britten's music was loud, fretful and discordant, but then you must allow these new men to express themselves in their own way.

Unfortunately this was not a normal opera audience. As I have indicated there were Prime Ministers from the Commonwealth, MPs from Westminster, generals, admirals and diplomats with their appropriate wives. What they would have liked was a performance of "HMS Pinafore" or "Merrie England." They certainly were not up to this now stuff.

However, we know, or we thought we knew, that the story of the opera would glorify the

great Queen Elizabeth of the 16th Century and thus link up with the glory of our young Queen Elizabeth of the 20th Century. But we had reckoned without Mr Britten and his librettist.

The theme of "Gloriana" was the love affair of the aging Virgin Queen with the ardent young Essex. You will remember that he angered the Queen by marrying a young woman, and it is an historic fact that the Queen sentenced him to death for treason. But in "Gloriana" Essex comes upon the Queen when she has removed her wig, showing her to be almost as bald as an egg. It was following this that she decided he must die.

THE STORM

SO this was the glory of that reign that gave us Raleigh and Shakespeare and Drake and raised England to the pinnacle! This was the dish placed before the young Elizabeth in the Royal Box. However, I must say in Britten's defence that his music was as ugly as his theme.

Next day the storm broke. I am afraid I had something to do with it, for I wrote in the London Evening Standard that I would rather stay in a boiler factory than listen again to the music of the last act. If music be the soul of love and the concourse of sweet sound, then we can only

The Chapman Pincher Column

WOMEN STAND TWICE AS MUCH PAIN AS MEN

AT last the doctors admit what women have always insisted—that the worst pain a human being can suffer is the agony of childbirth.

It is even sharper than the pain of being badly burned; but it is more easily endurable because it has purpose.

By using an instrument called a dolorimeter, doctors have found a crude but practicable way of measuring pain. The instrument focuses a light-beam of known strength through a burning-glass on to a hospital patient's forehead. The patient is asked to say when the burn hurts as much as the pain caused by his complaint.

To record pain doctors have invented a unit called the dol.

AT THE TOP

Toothache, earache, and backache carry a painfulness value of between 1 and 2 dols. By comparison, the sharpest pain of a heart attack and the terrible, headache of severe brain complaints rate 7-8 dols. The worst pains of childbirth are at the top of the scale, with a pain-rating of 10 dols. Most men get through it without experiencing pain greater than 5 or 6 dols.

* From the Latin dolor, meaning "bodily pain."

There is usually little pain attached to the process of dying, the doctors claim. Most people die in a state of unconsciousness at which no pain can possibly be felt.

Further pain research is going on at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W., where doctors are burning themselves so they can study the different levels of pain at hand.

One of them, Dr John W. Markham, has endured 30 bad blisters during the last year.

COUGH RIDDLE

FAR MORE girls than boys are dying from whooping cough, and the doctors cannot understand why. More girls contract the complaint and more of them get it severely.

The likeliest explanation is that the female larynx, which is different from the male, is more susceptible to attack by whooping-cough germs.

Another mystery brought to light by a Health Ministry investigation is the finding that slum children are less likely to contract whooping-cough than those from better homes.

Dr D. Thomson, who carried out the inquiry, suggests that overcrowding may give some immunisation against the disease, which is now one of the worst baby-killers.

On the credit side a survey in Gateshead has shown that anti-

whooping-cough vaccine confers substantial protection.

RED V. GREY

★ BRITAIN'S native red squirrels are still falling back against the advance of the American grey squirrel, according to a survey carried out at Oxford University.

The invaders are rapidly colonising Wales, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, doing great damage to young trees and birds.

The numbers of the far more beautiful red squirrel have been greatly reduced since the greys were introduced 70 years ago.

In the last eight years red squirrels have disappeared from many parts of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland.

COLOUR NOTE

★ POLICE surgeons have been warned to record the colour of the eyes of drunken drivers they examine as well as the size of the pupils.

Alcohol does not affect eye colour. But a defence counsel might convince a jury that the colour of a driver's eyes could not be a reliable judge of pupil-size either.

STUDY IN FACES

★ DEFINITION of a psychiatrist: A man who goes to the Folies-Bergere and watches the audience.

SUEZ VITAL FOR INDIA & PAKISTAN

By Patrick Maitland, M.P.

INDIA and Pakistan made history when they agreed to sit in on a special conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to discuss the Suez Canal.

Hitherto India has formally declined to associate herself with any Commonwealth defence arrangement, or even with the study of a defence plan, lest this compromises her "neutrality" in Asian and Soviet eyes.

For Pakistan to join India at a defence meeting while the two countries are engaged in Kashmir was likewise to break new ground.

Those who saw the two Prime Ministers in the Abbey on June 2 observed them chatting afterwards. That was thought to

be a hopeful sign. And even before Mr Mohammed Ali Jinnah Pakistan's Prime Minister, it had been intended that he and Mr Nehru should meet frankly but privately. They conversed in London.

Their interest in the route through Suez is the start of a wholly new feature of Commonwealth and British affairs, since it was the postwar withdrawal of the forces of the Indian sub-continent that made Middle East defence so expensive and tiresome for Britain.

Even now 80,000 men are in the Canal Zone at a cost of £50,000,000 a year. If eventually India and Pakistan can play a part in sharing that burden the advantages would be high.

The Nucleus

That, in part, is what the Prime Ministers discussed. For while Naguib of Egypt has not made, and cannot at present expect to make, any advance in the negotiations with Britain which he interrupted, the Commonwealth is agreed that the Middle East Defence Organisation must go ahead.

For more than two years Britain has been eager to create a planning organisation in Cyprus to which the Arab countries would be attracted. The nucleus would be Turkey, France, the USA and Britain.

So far the Arab States have held back for fear of Egypt, whose policies largely dominated their own.

But since President Naguib broke off negotiations with Britain and Sir Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons the comparative indifference to Egyptian blackmail, other Arab countries have become more ready to act.

Now that Pakistan and India agree with the rest of the Commonwealth that MEDO (Middle East Defence Organisation) should go forward, the situation is changed.

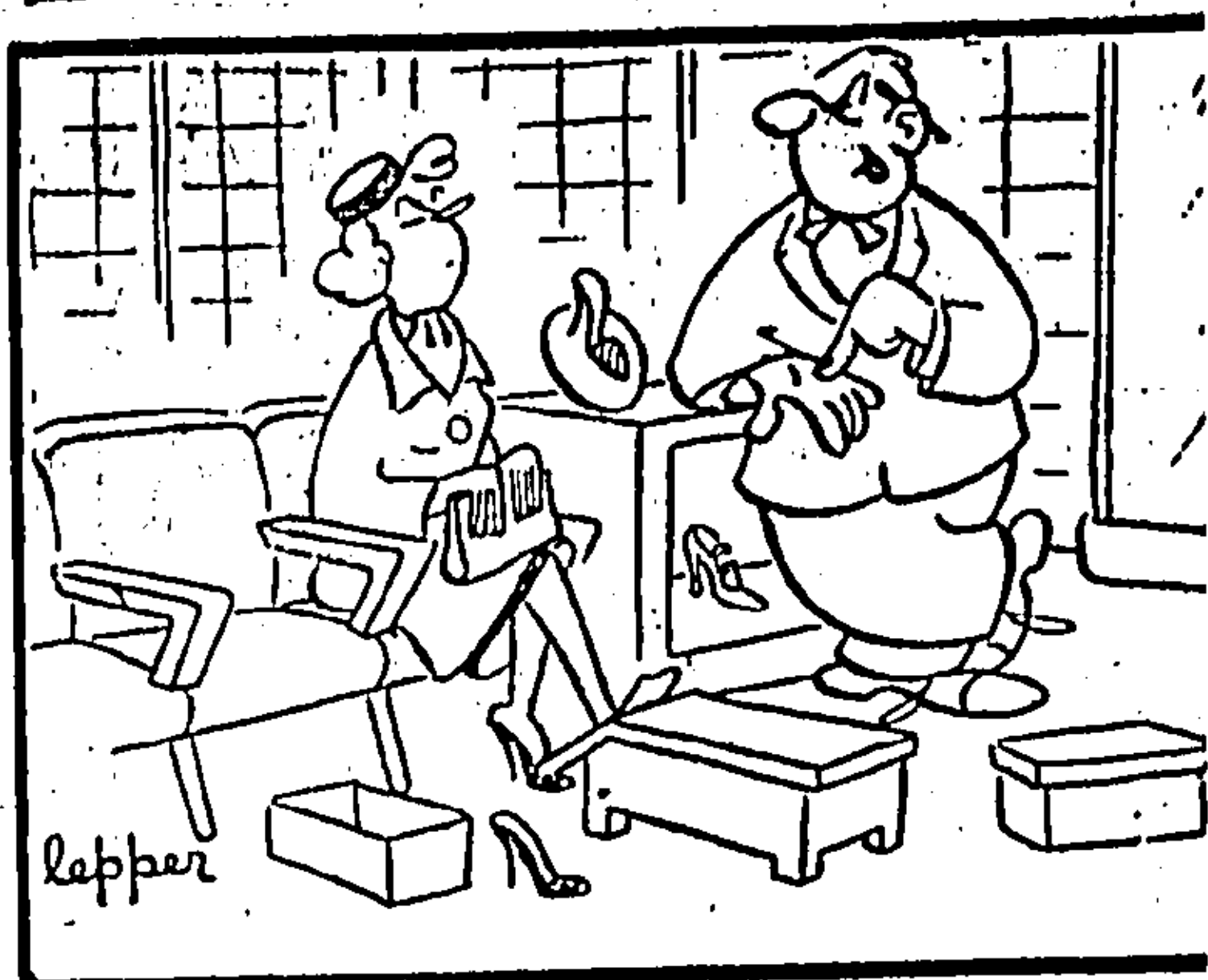
Significant

Moreover, Mr Nehru and Mr Mohammed Ali are going home by way of Cairo. Suggestions, which from the Whitehall end look significant, are already starting to come from the Egyptian Government to the effect that this might be a useful opportunity to resume the exchanges.

As is often the case with Egypt the suggestions are in the shape of reports planted in the Cairo press announcing that negotiations will then be resumed. This move allows the Egyptian Government to ask the British how there reports have originated and if there is any truth in them.

The British can then say they are willing to resume talks at any time. Whereupon, if past form is any guide, the Egyptians consent.

But it is Pakistan and India, sitting side by side, who have sped this matter on.



"And now let's see if I've got this right. You want something that's comfortable for work, casual for week-ends, and dressy enough for evenings—for under six dollars."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

BEAUCAIRE and **Tarascon**, you will be glad to hear, face each other across the Rhone. There is a bridge connecting them.

But it was an ancestor of this bridge that was the scene of the terrible Tarasque. She slew it with one of those huge boulders they still make in Uzès. As your hungry eyes devour these words, I shall be within a bowshot of this place, singing "L'Assaut de Tarasque" or words to that effect. The tomb of the good St. Martin is in the church and at the foot of the hill is the Champ de Foire, where a fair has been held since the 13th century. Never complain that I keep you in ignorance of these matters.

A MAN told me with delight that his barometer read Set Fair. My own, bought at a fair, was at Set Fair when I started on my travels. In fact, it is always at Set Fair, as it was broken when I bought it. I like to see my friends tapping it and going away with happy smiles, instead of beginning to worry about the weather. "The radio says, 'Wind variable on high ground' and you whine. To which I reply, 'To the devil with such bestiality.'"

Profoundly I suspect that this rough leave-taking is a brave front to cover a certain sentimentality.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, JUNE 29

BORN today, you are one of those who build air castles and day-dreams all the time. Unless you learn to activate your ideas, you will never develop the success potential which should rightfully be yours. For the stars have shown you to be a person of talents and a beautiful life can be yours if you will only develop them fully.

You have a tigger temper and must guard against being too critical and too wrong. You are not noted for your tact, either, and are inclined to be a little blunt. You are sensitive to criticism, and are more than a little hurt by the remarks of others, but this is not the case.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30

CANCER (June 22-July 23) — Be careful about getting into anything you know nothing about. Experiments can be costly. **LEO** (July 24-Aug. 23) — Claim the month on the month's final day and get ready for fresh activities of real importance soon. **VIRGO** (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — Start work on a project of real significance to your future welfare. **LIBRA** (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Optimism can pay the best possible dividends. Be constructive in everything you undertake. **SCORPIO** (Oct. 24-Nov. 23) — Finish a lot of odd jobs that have been annoying you recently. Clear the slate for something new. **SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 24-Dec. 23) — If the month ends on a success, your accomplishment will have gained your real reward. **CAPRICORN** (Dec. 24-Jan. 20) — Friends don't be neglectful of them in seeking out new acquaintances. **AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Don't go into an argument. Be the peace-maker and you will be well rewarded for your efforts. **PISCES** (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) — Your best reward will lie in sticking to the things you know.

DUMB-BELLS

THE TROUBLE THAT'S OUR HONOR, UNTRUE IS THAT MY WIFE NEVER GETS ME A BOILED EGG YESTERDAY



WHAT'S HER LINE?

RITA DUMINS
What's her line? (Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Age Doesn't Deter Brilliant Player

By OSWALD JACOBY

Twenty years ago I played as a partner of Sidney Lenz in the first of the famous bridge matches. Lenz was then famous as a problem composer, an artist at the play of the cards, and as the "grand old man" of bridge.

The passage of twenty years has had little effect on Sidney Lenz. He has retired from active play, but he still appears at important tournaments to applaud the brilliancies and wince at the errors of the new generation of bridge stars. Now in his eighties, Sidney Lenz is more than ever the grand old man of bridge.

Sidney put today's hand in play in a duplicate game on the Steamship Andrea Doria as a test of the ingenuity of the players. He was both disappointed and pleased at the fact that nobody saw the correct play.

When West opens the ace of clubs East must reflect upon the fact that South has confidently redoubled the contract of six.

NORTH 31	
♠ 8753	♥ 742
♦ KJ764	♣ None
WEST 30	
♠ 842	♥ QJ10
♦ None	♣ QJ1088
♠ AQ1088	♥ 532
♦ 532	♣ None
SOUTH (D)	
♠ AK	♥ KQJ108765
♦ AK	♣ AK
None	
North-South vul.	
South West North East	
2 ♣ 3 ♣ Double 3 ♣	
0 ♣ Pass Pass Double	
Redbl. Pass Pass Pass	
Opening Lead—4 ♣	

hearts. Obviously South must expect to lose a trump trick to the ace. Equally obviously, South must believe that he has no other losing trick.

In other words, East must realize that South is void of clubs. The only possible defence is to ruff the ace of clubs with the ace of hearts. If South is alert to his danger, he will discard the ace of diamonds on this trick. It isn't often that you see three aces on the same trick, but it's all very logical.

East should not be deceived by this discard. He should lead a diamond in the hope that his partner can ruff. West duly ruffs with his singleton trump, and the redoubled slam is defeated.

Sidney Lenz is still the great artist of the game, and I would still be proud to have him as my partner in an important match.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

West North East South
1 Spade 2 Diamonds Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts Q-7-3-2, Diamond 4, Clubs J-7-3-2. What do you do?

A—Pass. You have reason to worry about your partner's contract of two diamonds, but you have no reason to expect that you can improve the contract in any way. You must pass and hope for the best.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades Q-4, Hearts K-Q-J-8-5, Diamonds K-7, Clubs J-7-3-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. J. TEUNE

Black, 10 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play; mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B-Q1. 1... R-K5; 2. R-K2. 1... R-K5; 2. R-K2. 1... R-K5; 2. R-K2.

Family Meal To Suit All Tastes

This delightful menu is a typical family dinner planned to suit all tastes.

Today's Dinner

Pineapple Juice
Cinnamon Toast Sticks
Chicken Fricassee with Rice
Green Lima
Spring Salad Bowl
Deep-Dish Plum Pie
Coffee Tea Milk

Note: The chicken fricassee is a "planned-over" from Sunday's dinner.

All Measurements Are Level Recipes Serve Four

Cinnamon Toast Sticks

To make this almost forgotten taste-treat, deconstruct slices of enriched bread and cut in strips 1/4-in. wide. Brush with melted butter and toast. Dust thickly with powdered sugar and cinnamon and bake 5 min. in a slow oven. Use 1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon to 1/2 c. powdered sugar.

Deep-Dish Plum Pie

Quarter and remove the pits from 1 tin plums. Transfer the fruit to a buttered baking dish about 2 in. deep. Stir in 1 tsp. quick-cooking tapioca, 1/2 c. sugar, 1/4 tsp. nutmeg and 1/2 tsp. cinnamon. Cover with American pie pastry; press it onto the edges of the dish with the tines of a fork. Cut the top in 3 places so the steam can escape. Brush with milk and dust with 1/4 tsp. granulated sugar. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., about 30 min.

Trick of the Chef

Add 1/4 tsp. curry powder to French dressing for piquant flavour for tossed salads.

WOMANSENSE

Lady, are you a button or a horse?

TRY THE THEORY YOURSELF



(By Drusilla Boyfuss)

TRY it out on the prettiest faces during races—a perfect time for studying good-looking girls out and about in the smartest week of the social season.

Is she a button or a horse? She must be one or the other. "All women's faces are basically buttons or horses," remarked a man who spent a lifetime photographing famous faces.

So look again at the picture of the pretty girls in the newspapers. Pause a little longer when a beautiful profile passes by. Study more closely the good looks that flash on the newsprint. You will see a button or a horse.

Silly as it may seem, the distinction is disarmingly true. The place is packed, it seems, with buttons and horses.

It is a mood of a face rather than the measurements that turns it into one rather than the other.

SHE IS A BUTTON if her face seems carved in curves instead of straight lines. She's a button if she has a rounded jawline and the feeling of breadth across the lower part of her face. She's a button if her face is on the flat side with a short distance from nose to chin.

She may look like a kitten, a cupid, a Bergman, a Iturza, or a peach. But basically she is a button.

SHE'S A HORSE if her face seems chiselled rather than moulded, if she is long and narrow from forehead to the tip of her chin, if she has a long sweep of a jawline, and a thinness about the lower part of her face, if the lines of her face come to a point rather than a curve.

She may look like a fawn, a Venus, a Garbo, a Gainsborough, or an English rose. But basically she is a horse.

Why not try it out on your friends—as they say about those things which it is wisest not to try on yourself.

PUT GINGER IN YOUR HEELS

Here is the quick pickup that will put ginger in your heels. Drink a glass of cold water. Dip a washcloth in warm water, press against your eyes, then lay with cold water. This will put sparkle in your soul windows. Wash your face with soap, rinse with tepid water, dry. Friction in a little cream, and let it stay on while you complete your workout.

Now you are going to do a few exercises. Hands on hips, bend from side to side, then forward and back. Now, lift your chest, pull in your tummy, swing your arms one at a time; arm for keeping the breasts firm. Pause, take a long, deep breaths to condition your lungs and make your cheeks rosy-red.

Perfumed Bath

Now for your bath. Throw in some bath salts to soften and perfume the water. If you are a tubber, whether you tub or shower, be sure to put on some fragrant talcum as a finishing touch. Morning baths, with time limited, must necessarily be brief.

You are still wearing the cream you patted into your sacred complexion some minutes ago. Remove it with tissues. Take a pad of cotton, moisten it with a skin tonic or astringent, slap it over your throat and face. These lotions have a fresh sweet odour that makes them pleasant for early morning use.

Apply a make-up foundation. If you select a preparation slightly creamy in texture, it will not only make you look better, but will also protect your skin.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Jumpy Grasshopper Ride

—Knarf Shouldn't Have Fed His Pet That Pepper!

By MAX TRELL

"I DON'T think I'll ever ride on the back of that grasshopper again," said Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, said to his sister Hand as he dropped down beside her in a corner of the room. He seemed completely exhausted, his hair was mussed, his clothes were torn and he was covered with mud. "No," he said, "I'll ride on a horse. I'll ride on a pig. But I'll never ride on that grasshopper."

Rupert and the Bad Dog—10

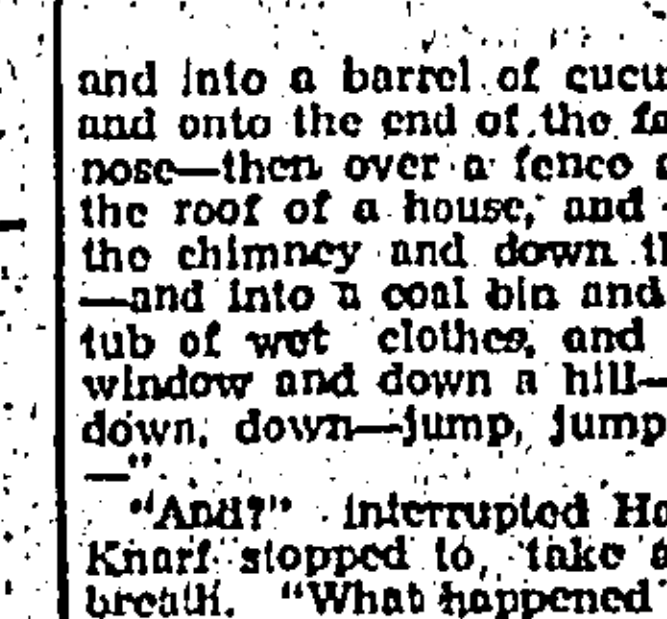


lock has been thoroughly enjoying his mischief and struggle to get after Rosie, but Rupert holds him firmly, and, tying the string to his collar, runs him back to Peter's house. Peter is standing at the garden gate. "Your little dog's in a very naughty mood," says Peter, "and very worried."

In other new "Adventure"

RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE

\$1.



and into a barrel of cucumbers, and onto the end of the farmer's nose—then over a fence and on the roof of a house, and down the chimney and down the flue—and into a coal bin and into a tub of wet clothes, and out a window and down a hill—down, down, down—jump, jump, jump.

"And?" interrupted Hand as Knarf stopped to take another breath. "What happened next?"

"He jumped into the pond."

"With you?"

"With me."

"You shouldn't have given him that pepper. Pepper isn't good for grasshoppers," said Hand.

"It certainly isn't," agreed Knarf.

McDONALD BAILEY Says

THE DAY WILL COME WHEN
AN ATHLETE WILL RUN
THE THREE-MINUTE MILE

ON THE RECORD

Older Schoolboys
Would Contribute
Higher Standard

Having started two of the men who have contributed much towards school sports in Hongkong, McDonald Bailey, a former schoolboy sports star, through apparently either one is powerless to do much about it, or seems to meet that we should examine the subject of whether schoolboys in the middle twenties do not contribute to a higher standard of inter-school sport.

Our southern neighbour, the Philippines, pointed with pride early in February this year to the star athlete of the North Provincial High School in San Jose, Nueva Ecija, a certain Maximo Banao, who lifted the Central Luzon Athletic Association Dicks Throw record from his former 101 feet 6 inches to 114 feet 7½ inches.

The Manila national press gave Maximo a considerable display, with photographs, and proudly mentioned the fact that the star schoolboy athlete was a fourth year high school student, aged 41 years, the father of nine children, one of whom was his classmate in school though not a track and field letterman.

The Philippines follow the American system. They do not award colours, but letters. A full letter is a full Blue, a half letter is a half Blue.

Maximo, a former USAFFE guerrilla, is studying at San Jose under the U.S. Veteran Educational Benefits Programme. We might ask, why shouldn't Maximo have an equal chance with anyone else to become an inter-school champion. If he had to fight his way to an education, why can't he receive the full benefit of the extra-curricular activities that are an important part of every good school's life?

Probably the best-informed people on the subject of whether our schoolboys are or are not too young to set a sufficiently high standard in inter-school sports are our sports writers.

Believing this to be so, we polled a round-up of opinion from among them. Here is some of it:

"TOUCHER": "The difficulty of including lawn bowls in the list of school sporting activities is that so many of the best players—unlike the situation that exists in athletics or swimming locally—are well in their forties. As a result, the schools have not begun taking much interest in this great team game that is the very backbone of Hongkong sport through the hottest months of the year. Lawn bowls is a great character-building sport and future historians of the Hongkong way of life cannot underestimate its contribution towards establishing a solid bond of friendly competitive esteem throughout the various communities that make up this Colony."

Australians Best Transvaal

Johannesburg, June 27. The Australian touring Rugby XV beat a Transvaal team by 20 points (one goal, two penalty goals and three tries) to 16 (three penalty goals and three tries) here today.

Referees' Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Referees' Association will be held in the office of the H.R.F.A. at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, July 8.

After the four-minute mile, what then? Is there a limit to the ever decreasing times recorded by athletes?

If there is, then according to McDonald Bailey, the fastest man in the world, it is still a long way off. Writing in his book "If It's Speed You're After" (Stanley & Paul Ltd. 6s.), he forecasts the day will come when the four-minute mile and the 9-second hundred yards will be commonplace, and the respective targets will be three minutes and 8 seconds.

For, he says, we will reach the stage when science will rule the track and athletes will be machine-tested. As a result of greater research in the human frame, every muscle will be tuned to perfection. It is only recently that scientists have entered seriously into the field of athletics, but the results already achieved have revealed tremendous possibilities. Bailey illustrates this with a personal example. Last year he acted as "guinea pig" for a number of tests conducted by Dr. T. K. Cureton of the Department of Physical Education, Illinois.

One of the incidental results was that Mac was found to have a muscle weakness which would never have been revealed under normal circumstances. It is possible that had it been detected earlier in his career, and rectified, he would have been a fractionally better runner. It is true that the fraction would have been small. But Bailey points out that athletes has reached such a fine pitch that every little counts, and he stresses that a detailed approach to training and tactics plus the right mental outlook is as valuable to the club runner as it is to the Olympic competitor.

His book shows how these old fractions can be knocked off. It is an enlightening to the non-runner, as it is to the competitor. Those whose sprinting is confined to the occasional sharp burst to catch a train or bus will be surprised to learn that there are tactics in a 100-yard race, and that sprinters do not merely take a deep breath at the start and run like greyhounds.

Like runners over longer distances, sprinters even have a constant period. "If It's Speed You're After" is not only a text-book, albeit an interesting one, on sprinting. Mac's expert comments on such controversial issues as whether women should compete in sport; why so many top sprinters are coloured, and the true meaning of sportsmanship, combine to make the book a "must" for the sports bookshelf.

—(London Express Service)

Middlesex Make
346 Against
Lancashire

London, June 27. Helped by a century by Alec Thompson, Middlesex built up a good total of 346 against Lancashire today. Thompson, who hit 109, and Donald Bennett, made light of an attack that looked only modest without Brian Statham, and put on 122 for the fourth wicket in one and three-quarter hours. Later in the innings, Leslie Compton hit hard for 70.

Bob Berry, the only Lancashire bowler who showed ability to keep down the runs, deserved his five wickets for 78 runs.

Jimmy Gray, Hampshire all rounder, made the highest score of his career—101—in helping his county score 230 against Northamptonshire. His score included 17 fours from flashing drives and leg hits. He and the wicketkeeper, batsman David Blake put on 141 for the second wicket in two hours and 45 minutes. Blake, after a slow start, hit four sixes, ending his innings with a flourish.

Fred Ridgway, the Kent fast bowler, took six wickets for 69 against Essex, who had Paul Gibb to thank for bringing up their score to 192. Gibb, correct in defence, stayed for nearly two hours and 50 minutes for 63, hitting eight fours.

Kent found trouble when they replied and lost four wickets for 90 by the close. Two South Africans, H. Birrell and J. F. F. Smith played good knock for Oxford University against Sussex. Birrell, hit 65, including seven fours and F. F. Smith showed more enterprise than anyone else at the end in hitting 33.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

Closers of play scores in cricket matches played to-day: At Guildford, Surrey 204 (Eric Bedford 67), Cambridge University 70 for two.

At Romford, Essex 192 (Gibb 63, Ridgway right-arm fast-medium six for 69), Kent 90 for four.

At Yeovil, Somerset 237, Worcester 124 for 1.

At Ilkeston, Derbyshire 201, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire 201 for nine.

At Hinkley, Warwickshire 242, Leicestershire 71 for 2.

At Epsom, Sussex-Oxford University 200, Oxford were all out at the close.

At Manchester, Middlesex 340, Lancashire one for no wickets.

At Cardiff, Yorkshire 218 (Lester 63, Sheppard, right-arm fast-medium four for 26), Glamorgan 32 for two.

At Bourne, Hampshire 338, Northamptonshire to bat—Reuter.

RAIN FALLS AT LORD'S London, June 28. For the first time since the second Test between England and Australia began on Thursday, light rain fell on the Lord's pitch during the early hours today.

The shower did not last long, however, and the damping, which was followed by hot sunshine, was not expected to have any appreciable effect on the pitch when the Australians resume their second innings tomorrow—Reuter.

LE MANS GRAND PRIX WINNERS



Tony Rolt and Duncan Hamilton, winners of the Le Mans 24-hour International Race, and their wives at the luncheon banquet held in the Le Mans Town Hall after the race.—Express Photo.

Three Seeded Players
Beaten At Wimbledon

London, June 27. The straight sets defeat of fifth seeded Gardnar Mulloy, American top ranked player, and the elimination of two women "seeds" featured the play today at Wimbledon where the Lawn Tennis Championships reached the half-way stage.

The man to topple the tall 38-year-old Miami lawyer was the Scandinavian champion, Kurt Nielsen, from Copenhagen. The 22-year-old Dana won 10-8, 6-3 and 7-5 and next meets top seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia for a place in the semi-finals, probably on Monday.

The women stars to fall were Madame Nellie Adamson of France, beaten in three sets by American junior champion Miss Julie Sampson, and English left-hander Miss Helen Fletcher defeated in straight sets by Madame Suzi Kocmoczki of Hungary.

To add to the day's drama in the courts, fourth seeded Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt developed muscular trouble during his fourth round match with Australian Rex Hartwig, but the former Czech set managed to last out in three sets.

Mixed Doubles, 1st round.—N. Nath (India) and Miss M. Bourbons (France) beat D. Brown and Mrs. J. White (Britain) 6-4 and 6-1.

Second Round.—B. Woodroffe (South Africa) and Mrs. B. Davidson (USA) beat C. Spychals (Poland) and Mrs. G. Walter (Britain) by 6-2 and 6-4. G. Ferrer and Miss J. de Riba (Spain) beat C. Wilderup (Australia) and Miss G. Hoar (Britain) 6-3 and 6-7.

Second Round.—M. Mohdali (Iran) and Miss B. Knapp (Britain) beat N. Nath (India) and Miss M. Bourbons (France) 7-5 and 9-7. J. Asboth and Miss Z. Kocmoczki (Hungary) beat H. Billington and Miss Billington (Britain) 6-4 and 6-4.

Third Round.—G. Paish and Mrs. J. Rinkel (Britain) beat J. Horn and Miss E. Watson (Britain) by 6-4 and 8-3. Men's Singles.—M. Mohdali (Iran) beat G. Mulloy (USA) 10-8, 6-3 and 7-5 in the fourth round.

The following are the last eight in draw order V. Selaks, L. Hoad, M. Rose, A. Larsen, S. Davidson, J. Drobny, K. Nielsen and H. Hoad.

Men's Doubles.—Third round: L. Hoad and K. Rosewall (Australia) beat S. Davidson (Sweden) and A. Larsen (USA) 6-1, 6-4 and 6-2.

Second Round.—J. Grinda (France) and H. Hopman (Australia) beat R. Abdesselam and J. Borotra (France) 6-2, 6-7, 7-5 and 7-5.

Third Round: R. Hartwig and M. Rose (Australia) beat C. Monica (Argentina) and G. Worthington (New Zealand) 6-6, 6-4 and 6-4.—Reuter.

DROBNY'S ORDEAL London, June 28. The question being asked on all sides to-day by all Wimbledon players, officials and fans was: "Can 'Drob' get fit in time?"

By "Drob" they affectionately referred to Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt, one of the most popular wielders of a racket ever to strike the smooth green courts of Wimbledon.

Many knowledgeable followers of the game are convinced that the winner of the Selaks-Hoad clash will play through to be crowned Champion on Friday.

Certainly no players in the field performed better during the first week than these two hard hitters.

Selaks' weighty volleys may overcome the Australian but the American must first overcome his own nerves.

Once or twice during his earlier matches Selaks gave signs that he might "blow up" under real pressure and Hoad is the man to exert every real pressure.

A Natural Ability, Plus
Courage, Tenacity And
A Sense Of Humour

A natural ability, plus courage, tenacity and a sense of humour are the qualities of a great racing driver. A man with them all is Tony Rolt.

This he proved in abundance when, with co-driver Duncan Hamilton, he won the Le Mans Grand Prix of Endurance by covering 2,640 miles in 24 hours.

The performance proves his ability. The average speed of Rolt's Jaguar XKC sports car, 105.8 miles an hour, is an improvement of nearly nine m.p.h. on last year's best-ever by Rolt and Lang in their Mercedes-Benz.

But bare figures alone do not tell the full story. For 14 hours Rolt and Hamilton drove their open two-seater sports car through the night and day with a broken windshield—the result of hitting a bird whilst travelling at the fantastic speed of 105 m.p.h.

Both drivers, when they changed their seats, had to have their necks and shoulders massaged, so strong was the wind.

His performance prompted the famous Jaguar company to invite him to drive one of their cars.

To regain it he entered his black Delage for every race he could, no matter how tough the opposition. Frequently he won.

The result far exceeded the wildest hopes of either driver or owner. It established the Jaguar as the world's finest sports car, and gained Rolt a place among the truly great of the car racing world.—(London Express Service).

Mr Macintosh
To Become
An Archer

"When I retire, I shall become an archer as soon as possible," said Mr D. W. Macintosh, CMG, OBE, Commissioner of Police, to the members of the Hongkong Archery Club yesterday.

Mr Macintosh, who is the first honorary life member of the Club, was speaking at the club's party which celebrated the end of the Coronation Shoot which had finished that afternoon. The tournament prizes had just been presented to the winners by Mrs Macintosh.

Mr Macintosh continued: "Archery is a sport which has gained considerable popularity in Hongkong during the last few months. It started in a small way, but now the Hongkong Archery Club has consolidated itself."

"I am glad to note that the club did not try to do anything spectacular in the early days, but instead has kept up a sure and steady growth."

"I hope Hongkong will shortly play a part in the international competition field of this sport. As you gain more experience and obtain better equipment, so I think Hongkong will play a greater part."

"But the man we have to thank for introducing and doing so much for this sport in the Colony will shortly be leaving us—Mr John C. Root, who has spent so much time and money on the club, will shortly be returning to his home in America. I know I am expressing the wish of all of you when I say that I hope he will return in the near future."

It is he who is mainly responsible for the high standard of shooting seen this afternoon, a standard which impressed me very much."

Earlier in the afternoon, four events had been shot off—the "wand" shoot, the Ladies' and Men's Columbia rounds, and the Junior Columbia round.

The high spot of the afternoon was the wand event. The wand was a pole of softwood, two inches wide and six feet high. The ladies and juniors aimed at this from a distance of 60 yards and the men from 100 yds.

George Willerton, a 12-year-old, hit the wand three times. The only other junior to hit the wand was Henry Wong who scored one hit.

Only one man scored a hit on the wand. He was E. Y. Mao.

THE RESULTS Results of the wand shoot were: Men—E. Y. Mao, one hit; Ladies—J. Vivian and A. A. Oel, two hits each; C. Leo and Y. Oel, one hit each.

Juniors—C. Willerton, three hits; H. Wong, one hit.

Final results of the Columbia rounds are: Men's "A" division—1, K. Vivian 1,017 pts; 2, D. White 999 pts; 3, D. Field 911 pts.

Men's "B" division—1, E. Y. Mao 693 pts; 2, S. Liang 532 pts; 3, J. Wynne-Edwards 470 pts.

Men's "C" division—1, H. Gooley 455 pts; 2, R. Go 403 pts; 3, Y. L. Chung 331 pts.

Ladies' "A" division—1, B. Stanton 602 pts; 2, A. Oel 457 pts; 3, J. Vivian 387 pts.

Ladies' "B" division—1, Y. Oel 301 pts; 2, Only one competitor finished.

Ladies' "C" division—1, C. Leo 210 pts; 2, S. D. Aquino 161 pts; 3, Only two finished.

Juniors—1, C. Willerton 273 pts; 2, H. Wong 99 pts; 3, J. Davies 474 pts.

It is understood that the next public tournament will be held some time in October 1953.

BASEBALL
RESULTS

New York, June 28. Results of Major League baseball games played here this afternoon were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE New York Giants 12, Chicago Cubs 2.

Cincinnati Reds 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 1.

Philadelphia Phillies 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE Chicago White Sox 13, Boston Red Sox 4.

Cleveland Indians 4, New York Yankees 1.

Philadelphia Senators 5, Detroit Tigers 2.

St. Louis Browns 4, Philadelphia Athletics 1.

Philadelphia Athletics 2, St. Louis Browns 1 (second game).—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE
STANDINGS

The following are the current standings in the three divisions of the Lawn Bowls League:

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	T.	D.	Pts.
Recreio	7	7	0	0	506	320	180	—	20½
KBGC	7	4	0	3	453	387	66	—	20½
KCC	7	4	0	3	409	404	55	—	20½
TRC	7	4	0	3	375	320	51	—	19½
KDC	7	4	0	3	435	394	41	—	19
HKFC	7	2	0	5	352	470	—	127	13
KCC	6	2	0	4	303	350	13	—	12
KRC	6	2	0	4	300	370	—	70	9
Talkoo	7	1	0	6	344	503	—	159	6

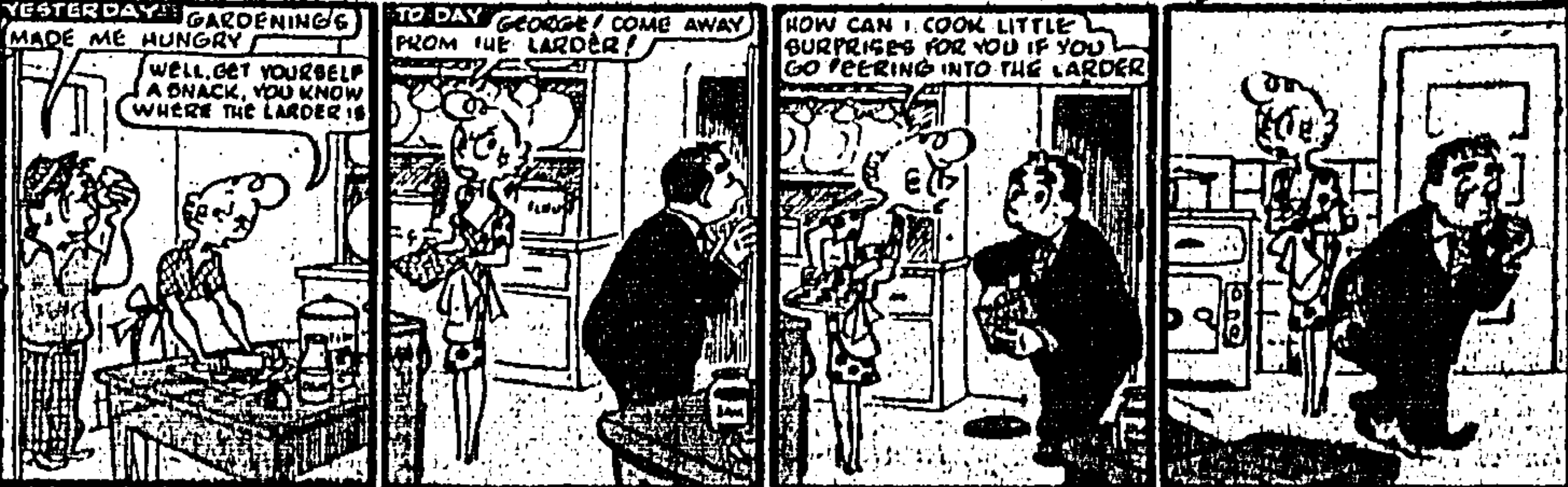
SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	T.	D.	Pts.
Rec. "A"	7	7	0	0	512	223	277	—	30½
Rec. "B"	8	6	0	2	492	451	46	—	29
KCC	6	3	0	3	363	314	—	49	17½
FC	7	3	0	4	427	413	14	—	16
KBGC	7	3	0	4	378	448	—	75	15
KRC	7	2	0	5	338	379	—	40	11
KDC	7	1	0	6	412	429	—	10	9
HKCC	6	2	0	4	330	414	—	134	7

THIRD DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	T.	D.	Pts.
COC	8	8	0	2	564	407	157	—	29
KRC	7	7	0	0	623	340	174	—	29
Recreio	8	7	0	1	523	370	152	—	28½
FC	8	5	0	3	508	447	61	—	22½
KCC	7	4	0	3	404	395	9	—	21
USRC	8	3	0	5	483	488	—	5	20
PCC	8	2	0	6	338	380	—	60	10½
KRC	7	2	0	5	340	448	—	102	10½
HKFC	8	1	0	7	350	699	—	201	8½
HKRC	7	0	0	7	328	504	—	179	6½

THE GAMBOLS



NOW 'LITTLE MO' ATTACKS

It's no use playing for safety

Let's face Maureen Connolly across the net for a victim's-eye view of the "Little Mo volley."

She lacks the natural advantages of a good volleyer—height and reach—but she makes up for that with speed about the court, good footwork, quick judgment of distance, and accuracy.

Now study the pictures:

PICTURE ONE: I have just tried to beat Maureen with a backhand passing shot aimed for the forehand baseline corner.

Maureen could have played for safety by racing across the baseline and taking the ball there, after the bounce, with a forehand drive. But that would probably have put her on the defensive, giving me time to come up to the net.

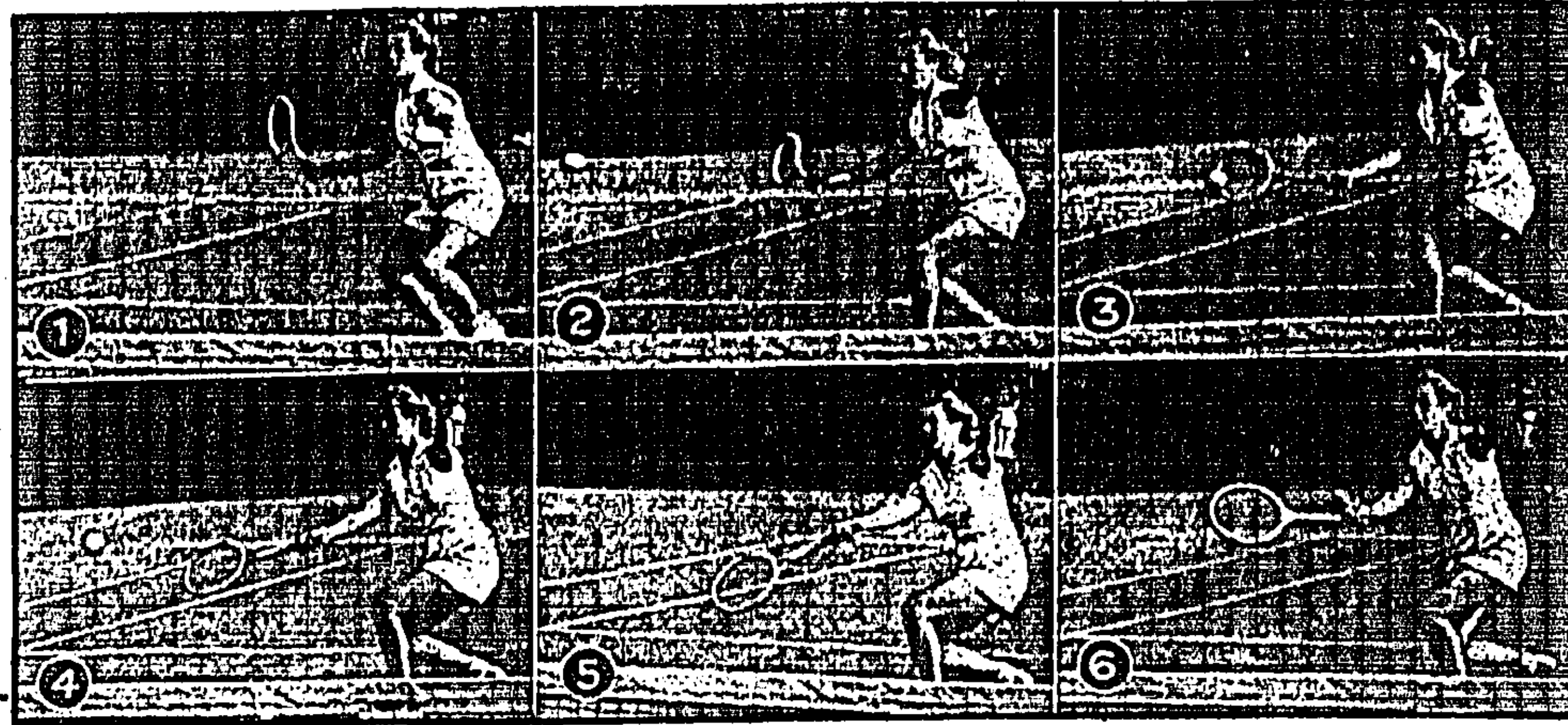
Instead she has cut across court inside the service line to put herself on the attack with a volley. Note the way she has positioned herself in good time, with the racket already at the right height and the racket head travelling back.

PICTURE TWO: She has adjusted her position by transferring her weight on to the right foot at the top of the back-swing and the racket is already coming through with the right shoulder and side pivoting.

The left arm is thrown out in instinctive balance. The eye continues to follow the flight of the ball.

PICTURE THREE: Moment of impact, with Maureen preparing to volley it straight down to my backhand. Note the continued small steps for balance.

PICTURE FOUR: The ball is safely on the way with the racket beginning to follow through. Owing to the ball dropping earlier than expected, Maureen has "opened" the face of the racket for safety, which gives the ball a little



FRANK ROSTRON presents No. 2 of a new picture series to show you how to play tennis the 'Little Mo' way

more trajectory and ensures against it failing to clear the net.

PICTURE FIVE: The ball is on its way. The racket follows in a smooth follow-through. Maureen, eyes on the ball still, begins to estimate its flight.

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The money was offered in the form of an interest-free advance to Victoria's Labour Government. The fact that the two Governments represent diametrically opposed political parties only complicated matters.

The pattern was unchanged, even after the years of political buck-passing and manoeuvring, which came close to depriving Melbourne of the Games.

"If this offer is not accepted, those interested in having the Games held in Australia will know who is responsible," Menzies announced.

Cain accepted Menzies' "last offer" without too much fuss and thereby removed the housing problem from the organisers' list of headaches.

600 HOUSES

Australia's delegates at Mexico City outlined plans for the Olympic Village, built on about 80 acres of ground, it will comprise 600 houses—capable of accommodating up to eight persons per house. The houses will need little alteration when they revert to the Housing Commission.

With the money question settled, officials said there was no hurry about rushing the job now. They expect to start about the middle of 1955, at the earliest.

A long standing proposal to accommodate women athletes at Melbourne University, about 20 minutes from the main arena, will probably remain. Olympic officials also expect to house the large contingent of Press and radio representatives on the university campus.

One of the proposed solutions of the housing problem was to use the Albert Park Army barracks. There was strong pressure on the Federal Government to make the buildings, about 40 of them, available for the Games.

Most people thought the barracks, only two miles from the Melbourne Cricket Ground, would be ideal.

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Offer to solve the problem even came from overseas. A leading French company, Malsen Phenix, of Paris, instructed its Melbourne representative to start negotiating. The firm said that it could build either permanent structures in steel or concrete, or movable units. It offered to supply all necessary material as well as skilled workers and engineers from France, if required. But it didn't offer to advance the money.—United Press.

Some time ago I ventured to write that if, during the week of the international golf matches, one saw a man keep his fingers crossed it would for a certainty be one of the Walker Cup selectors hoping that his four early choices—Carr, Langley, Morgan, and White—were doing themselves justice.

As the week is over, and after seven days with their fingers intertwined, the victims are able with a clear conscience to straighten them out again. This happy situation arises from the fact that their chosen four did do themselves justice—for, if the truth be told, neither White nor Morgan did—but that practically none of the "possibles" did either.

"We are now," said one of the selectors, whom I hope I may quote without breach of confidence, "in each a mess that it has become funny."

While several did their best to play themselves out of the team, one man, it may punnily be said, played himself into it and this was the Scotsman J. C. Wilson, who halved with Sam Roberts and the Amateur Champion, Joe Carr, and beat Ronnie White. Finances are such, incidentally, that there are now five places available instead of four.

OUT OF THE HAT

Gerald Micklem, who lost to Carr and Duncan, and beat the Scottish Champion, Dewar, remains, I suppose, a near certainty, but after that the names could as well be put in a hat.

One whom many would like to see come out is that amiable and vigorous character, W. M. O'Sullivan, known locally as "the young doctor," to distinguish him from the numerous other medicals of that name in Killarney, where 23 members of the golf and fishing club are called O'Sullivan, and most appear to be doctors.

The young doctor, like the character in P.G. Wodehouse's immortal football known as the "wrecking crew," never spares himself in his efforts to do the ball a violent injury. He went through the series unbeaten, claiming the scalp of White, F. Roberts, and a fellow practitioner, Dr. Deighton. An asset to any touring team, he seems on all counts to justify selection.

The Irish Amateur Champion, Norman Drew, also went through unbeaten, though whether he is long enough and strong enough to have much chance against an American is open to doubt. Only 21 years old, he still has plenty of time.

Millward and Perowne each won two of their three matches, but Thom and Caldwell, both

And Then He Bowled Bradman For A Duck



The first season after the war (1946) was Alec's year as far as we two were concerned. We were both chosen for the opening game against the MCC at Lord's. Alec made a flying start, and his second innings analysis read: 9.1 overs, 4 maidens, 14 runs, 6 wickets.

Denis Compton came into the dressing-room afterwards, slapped me heartily on the back, and said: "Well bowled, Alec."

COUNTY CAP

You know, after all these years, I still don't think Denis can tell us apart. That was the big start of Alec's "Indian summer." Already the Press critics were being good enough to tip him as a possible England bowler, and in early June he was awarded his County Cap and picked to play for the Rest against England in the Test Trial.

He bowled 37 overs in long spells in that match, and took two for 83. The two were Len Hutton and Wally Hammond. Next weekend, while we were in Manchester playing Lancs, we heard the news over the radio: Alec was picked to play in the first Test against India.

On the morning of the first day of that first post-war Test, mother squandered half the family's meat ration for a week on a steak for Alec's breakfast—"Just to give the lad a bit of extra energy."

Well, it's old history now how Alec was lucky enough to make a record debut by taking 11 wickets in the match for 145 runs.

After that match Alec brought home his first England Cap—and also another presented to him most generously by Joe Hardstaff, who asked it out of his bag at the end of the game, saying: "Here, Alec, take this home for your mother." Joe added, more seriously: "You know, you've booked your ticket for Australia."

AUSTRALIA

Until Joe's quickly spoken words, the prospect had never occurred to Alec or to me.

Though Alec had to miss the very important Gentlemen v. Players game because of injury, the invitation to tour Australia with the MCC arrived, duly fulfilling Joe's prophecy.

Within three months of having doubts about being good enough to make a post-war come-back, Alec had played in his first Test; he had been chosen to go to Australia; and, to complete a memorable year, he was elected as one of Wisden's "five cricketers of the year"—a great honour all cricketers cherish.

Australia, of course, meant our first parting. You have to be an identical twin to know what that means. But, thanks to the kindness of a London business man who helped to pay some of my expenses, I was able to follow Alec. To celebrate, I hit my first first-class 100 the next day.

After a five-week parting, I linked up with Alec again in Melbourne, and was with him most of the time.

LESSONS

Alec learned a lot on that first trip to Australia. Such interesting items as the fact that the cricket can maintain a pace of 40 miles an hour over long distances; that oysters taste good (he sampled his first-ever dozen in Sydney, price 2s. 3d.); that bowlers have to wear boots with a soft toe-cap in Australia (the last toe-nail because he bowled in hard-toed boots at nets in Perth).

But the biggest lessons Alec learned were the vital importance of bowling to your field, and being able to detect technical weaknesses in the batting of your opponents.

Cambridge Beat Oxford At Swimming

London, June 27. Cambridge beat Oxford in the annual inter-Varsity swimming contest here tonight by 49 points to 27 after leading throughout the eight events.

The record for the 200 yards breast-stroke was beaten by nearly 10 seconds by A. B. Richards of Cambridge, who won in two minutes, 36-2/5 seconds.

P. C. Pirow of Saint John's, Johannesburg, swimming for Oxford, finished second and also beat the old record by nearly six seconds. His time was two minutes and 40-2/5 seconds.

A water polo match ended in a draw at six goals each after Oxford had led 4-3 at half-time.—Reuter.

PROPHECY JUSTIFIED

Though the results may leave the five selectors thoroughly bemused it must be reported that these international matches, run under the auspices of the four golfing unions, are among the happiest events in the entire sporting calendar.

And never, I like to think, more happy than in the balmy and devil-may-care atmosphere of Kerry, though here I must, as they say in the House of Commons, "declare an interest."

In that I possess one 21 share in the Killarney club, to say nothing of having acted as assistant midwife, as it were, at its birth.

It is 10 years, though it seems only yesterday, since I stood on what is now the 10th tee with the late lamented Valentine Castles, and he said, looking down over the links to the mountains in the background, "Do you think we could make a golf course here?"

"We could make the loveliest golf course in all the world," I said, and a wire was therefore despatched to Sir Guy Campbell to come and lay it out. Last week the leading players in the four countries seemed unanimously to confirm the prophecy, and one felt that the dream had come true. It only its creator had been here to see it.

THE success smile of a great bowler, and here are the reasons for it—

In No. 3 of MY TWIN BROTHER ALEC by Eric Badser

Next day (a Sunday) Alec got into severe trouble on the beach at Glenelg—from a small boy.

Alec thought the lad had come to ask for his autograph. Instead, the boy glared at Alec and announced in a hurt, angry tone: "You've spoilt my week-end. I could hit you! Why did you bowl out Don Bradman for a duck?"

Apparently the lad's mother had brought him a long way to see his idol but for the first time.

As you know, we lost the rubber 3-0, with two Tests drawn. For the record, Alec took 10 Test wickets at a cost of 54.75 runs each.

NEXT: Alec's bad year

(London Express Service)

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OPEN RINKS RESULTS

Four matches in the Open Lawn Bowls Rinks Championship were played yesterday. The results were:

At CCC, C. Nazarin, S. Bucks, E. R. Markar, S. M. Rumjahn lost to L. J. McTavish, S. S. Rosen, A. W. Hircok, A. Jilott, 22-25.

At KDCR, L. Gaddi, E. Purvis, A. L. G. Eastman and J. McKelvie beat C. C. Ma, R. Pavri, Y. Razaek and S. Leonard, 28-20.

At Reregio, H. F. Shields, F. Francis, P. Kennedy and W. Williamson beat A. Banks, A. Campbell, S. Telford and A. G. Coles, 20-13.

At KCC, F. X. M. Silva, D. C. Alves, C. M. Silva and C. E. Passos beat J. H. Xavier, P. K. Lau, R. Tay and C. W. Lam 28-27.

Passos' rink scored four on the last head to draw level and then went on to win on the extra head.

RACING CAR INJURES 30

Tongres, Belgium, June 28. Some 30 persons were injured when a racing car plunged full speed into a crowd of spectators here.

The accident occurred during an automobile race. A 15-year-old boy died on his arrival in hospital and another boy, 12 years old, was reported to be in a very critical condition.

Nine victims were seriously injured and about 20 others were able to return home after treatment for minor injuries.—France-Press.

Kung Sheung Win One, Draw One In Macao

Macao, June 28. Before a capacity crowd here yesterday, the visiting mini-soccer team from Hongkong, Kung Sheung, defeated one Macao team and drew with the other in a tournament in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross.

The Hongkong aggregation beat the Melao Club 1-0 and drew 2-2, with the Fire Brigade team, Negro-Rubro.

Both games were hard-fought and netted a good sum for the Red Cross.—France-Press.

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"HUREH"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	1st July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	4th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	8th July
"YONGANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	9th July
"YOHOW"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	9th July
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m.	11th July
"SHENKING"	Shanghai	5 p.m.	11th July
"HUNAN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m.	13th July
"HANYANG"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m.	30th July
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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	8th July	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10/11th July	

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S. "ALCINOUS"	do	Sailed	8th July
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	Sailed	13th July
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G. "LAOMEDON"	do	Sailed	29th July
S. "PERSEUS"	do	Sailed	7th Aug.
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HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-3) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 4:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	4:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
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THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1932 Annual Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Bank will be closed for the transaction of public business on Wednesday, 1st July 1953. (The first week-day in July).

Hongkong, 29th June 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
LLOYD TRIESTINO
S.V. "ASIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Home King & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 29th July, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th July, 1953, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 27th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE

S.V. "AGNETE-MAERSK"

Having arrived from Karachi and Port of call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Home King & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless the vessel gives 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July, 1953 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 3rd July, 1953, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

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No Insurance will be effected.
JEBSEN & CO.
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Cost Hampering Search For Ancient History

Lack of funds is preventing the Hampshire village of Silchester (pop. 500) from becoming as important to Britain as Pompeii is to Italy.
Silchester — known to the Romans as Calleva Atrebatum — was a walled city built about 1,750 years ago when the Roman legions came to Britain.

In its time Silchester was the seventh largest Roman town. It contained a basilica and an amphitheatre for more than 4,000 spectators.

In parts the sturdy walls still stand, giving some idea of what was once the meeting place of the main highways to London, Dorchester, Newbury, Salisbury and Winchester.

But beneath these walls and the present cluster of homes lies a wealth of history.

MUST REMAIN

And most of it must remain until there is enough money to carry out proper excavations. Nearly 10 years ago the Vicar of Silchester, the Rev. W. S. Evans, formed a committee and opened a fund to build a museum there. Money was raised but only enough to build a wooden hut 18 months ago.

But still the vicar and his parishioners, helped by Reading Museum authorities have dug and explored the area to provide material for the museum. Villagers who had founded their own private collections over the years with relics they had found in their gardens handed them over to the museum.

OLDEST CHURCH

So far in the 18 months about 6,000 people have visited Silchester to inspect the collection.

The Duke of Wellington went there and said he would like to see a first-class museum erected on the site of the old church, the earliest known Christian church in Britain.

This project has been discussed ever since but always the enormous cost has stopped any plans. Students will be going to Silchester this summer to try to uncover a little more history. Although much remains to be uncovered it is known that once there were four temples and

Women's Institute In Malaya

Miss Margaret Herbertson, a young Kent woman fresh from Malaya, went to the Women's Institute conference at the Royal Albert Hall, London, and told the assembled thousands of British countrywomen how the idea of the Women's Institute is helping to bring peace and stability to Malaya.

Miss Herbertson, a Women's Institute general organizer, spent six months travelling through Malaya by river, open car, and in aircraft, including General Temple's private plane.

Twice she travelled on tours with the General and, she told reporters, "General Temple said how much he valued the work the Women's Institute is doing in Malaya."

"Several times he asked of a particular village: 'Is there a Women's Institute there?' Each time I was able to say that there was."

Classes were organized to teach the native village women such elementary things as dress-making, cooking and hygiene. In her six months there Miss Herbertson established 150 Women's Institute branches. There are now about 8,500 members. The best tribute to Miss Herbertson's work is that in the six weeks since she left Malaya 20 new branches have been formed.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	30th May	30th June
"CORFU"	25th June	27th July
"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	21st September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	3rd July	4th August
"CORFU"	31st July	1st Sept.
"CANTON"	28th August	28th Sept.
"CARTHAGE"	25th September	26th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due	For
"SURAT"	10th July	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SUNDA"	10th July	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SHILLONG"	20th July	

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	due 1st July	from Japan
	sails 3rd July	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WARORA"	due 7th July	from Japan
	sails 8th July	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta
P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE		
"OLINDA"	due 2nd July	from Japan
	sails 3rd July	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
"ORNA"	due 13th July	from Karachi
	sails 14th July	for Singapore, Colombo & Japan

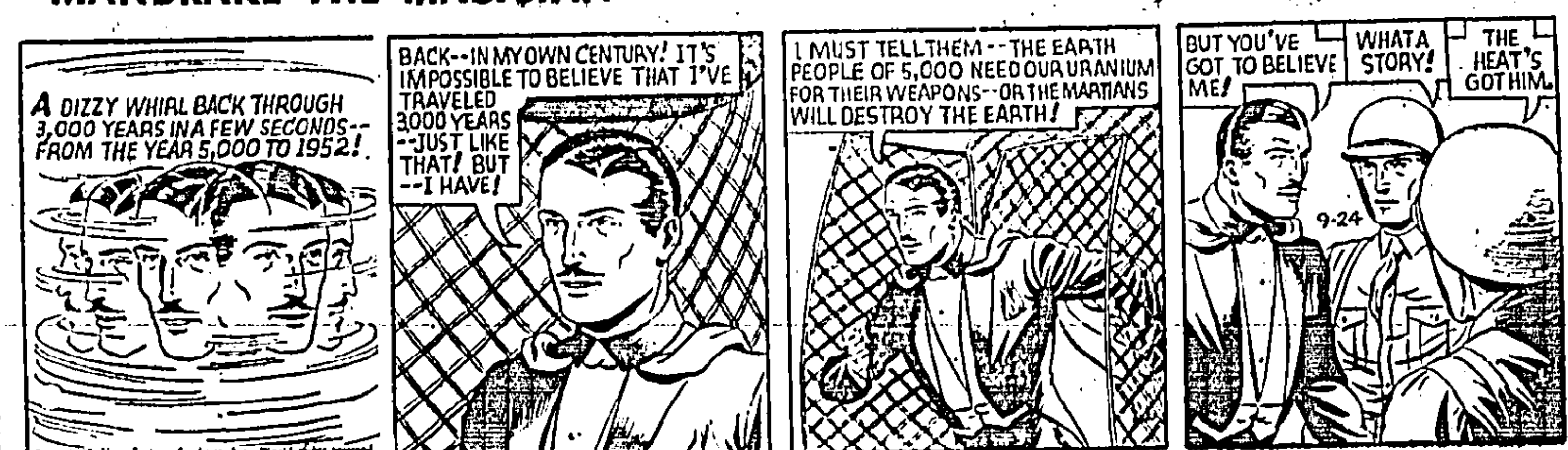
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	sails 21st July	for Japan
"NANKIN"	due 27th July	from Japan
	sails 29th July	for Sydney, Auckland & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	sails 14th Aug.	for Lae, Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

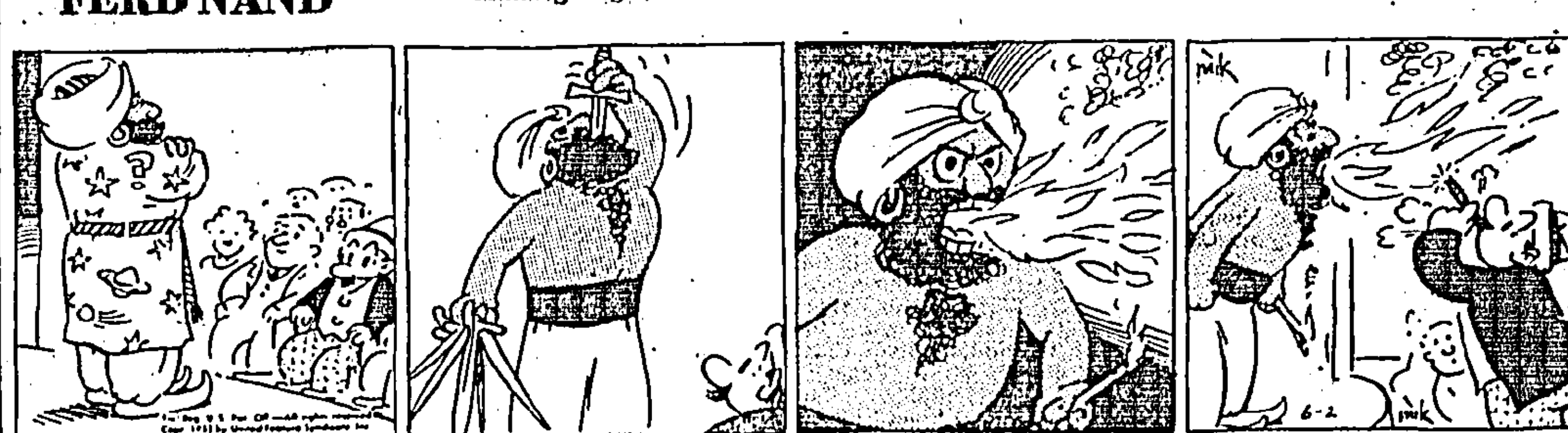
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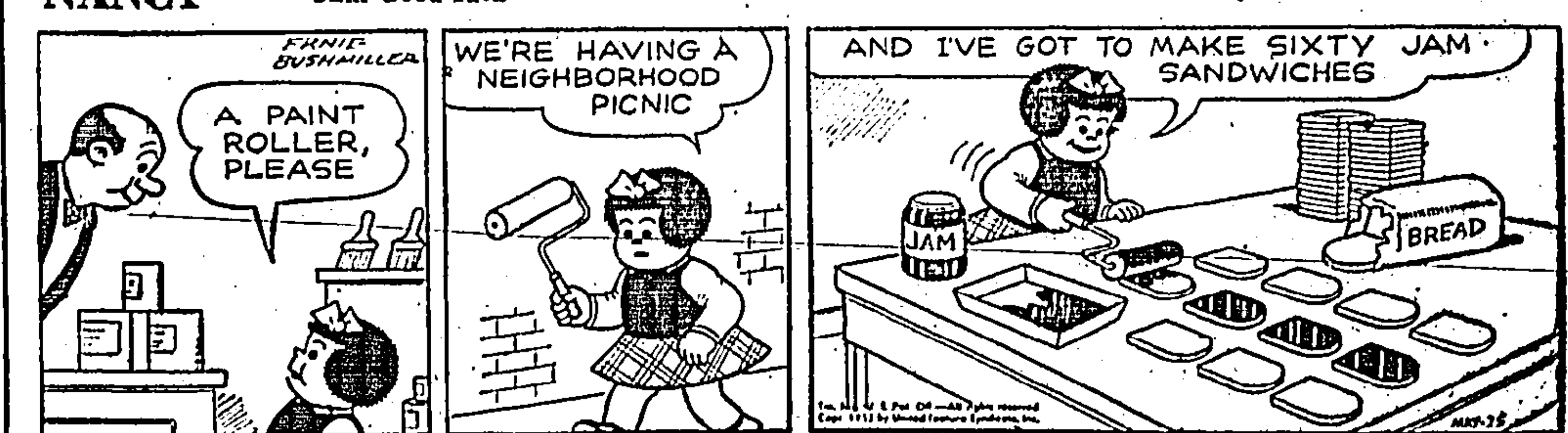
Making Light Of It



NANCY

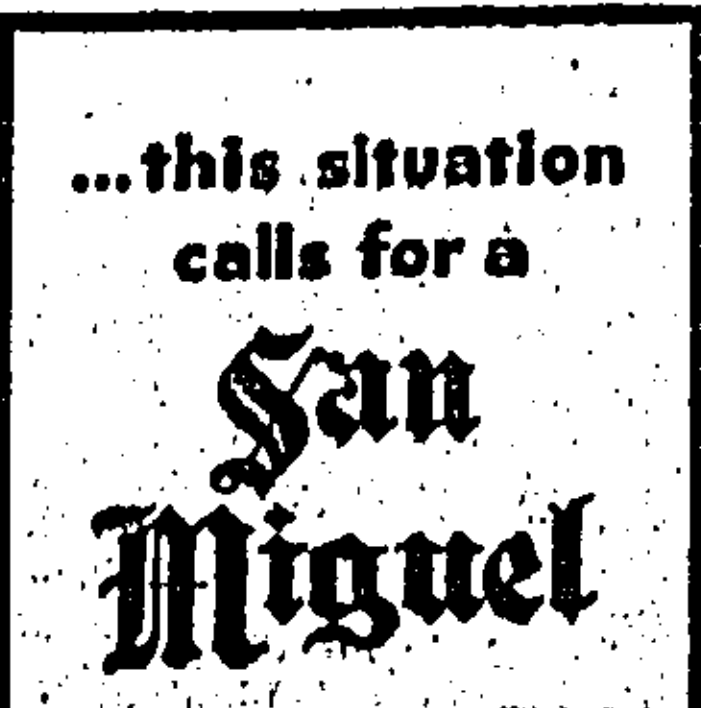
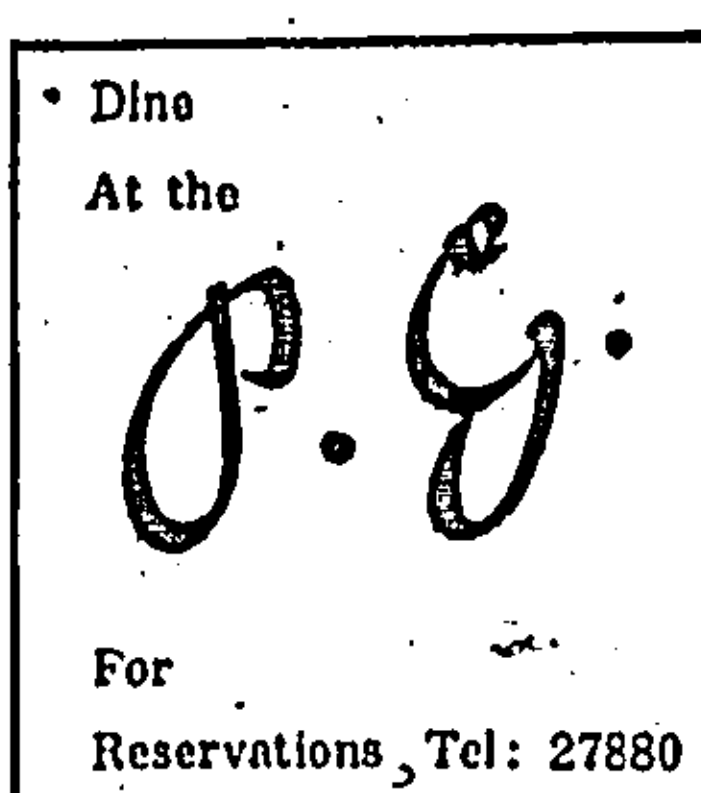
Jam Good Idea

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



PUBLISHING IN SOVIET CRITICISED BY 'PRAVDA'

London, June 28.
Book publishing in the Soviet Union was criticised today in a leading article in Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, according to Moscow Radio.
Pravda blamed all the leading publishing institutions for printing too many mediocre books and sometimes too large editions of books which would obviously find only a restricted readership.
Soviet medical literature was too rich in works on the same subjects and aspects of medicine and very poor in works on others of importance, Pravda said.
Writers were blamed for "knowledge of actual life and ignorance of what the reading public wants" and for "paralysing".
Criticising distributors, Pravda said books on underground railways were found in the Volga district of Central European Russia, where there are no large towns.
In Stavropol, a purely agricultural region in the North Caucasus, many books on metallurgy were on sale, and books on agriculture were sent to industrial towns.—Reuters

Nickel Distribution To Free World

Washington, June 28.
An international raw materials conference today announced the distribution of 30,315 tons of nickel among 30 Western nations for the quarter beginning July 1.
The United States share was 25,078 tons, Britain's 5,470, Western Germany's 1,400, France's 1,135, and Canada's 1,125.—France Press

ORIGIN OF HONGKONG GOODS

Allegations Made By Birmingham Chamber Of Commerce

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$192,845. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

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Grave View Taken Of Charge By Colony Representative

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Many allegations have been made in the past about the origin of Hongkong goods but never until now have they had the backing of such an important body as the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

For this reason, if for no other, the Hongkong Government office in London is taking a most serious view of a statement made in the report by a committee of the Chamber that goods marked "Empire made" are being imported into Britain from Hongkong when, in fact, they are manufactured in China.

This allegation is made towards the end of a long and otherwise unobjectionable report by the Chamber's Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Committee urging that all goods imported into Britain should be marked with the actual country of origin.

The Committee's report was the subject of a front-page story in the Birmingham Gazette last week under the heading "Empire Goods are often Made in China." This alleged that "a wide variety of articles with 'Empire' stamped on them are coming into this country—yet they're made in China, Japan and in some cases, even Russia."

These goods, the Gazette said, "get away by being shipped to Britain via Hongkong, a Crown Colony, where wholesalers give them the mark 'legally'."

The Gazette's story appeared to be based on an interview with Mr. F. R. B. Whitehouse, a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee which drew up the report.

But Mr. Whitehouse goes further than the report. He claims Chinese goods can be stamped with the "Empire" mark without breaking any law.

"The point is," he is reported to have said, "that under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1926 goods need not be marked 'Empire' or 'foreign' before they reach these shores, only before they are actually sold."

"So the Customs authorities are absolutely powerless," he said.

"ACHILLES HEEL" British importers who buy goods from Hongkong are fully entitled to stamp them with the "Empire" mark, Mr. Whitehouse said, according to the Gazette.

But after the goods have been sold in Hongkong by the Chinese who are the producers.

The newspaper went on to print an alleged interview with Mr. E. Holden, secretary of the Birmingham and Midland branch of the National Union of Manufacturers, in which he is reported to have said "Hongkong is the Achilles' heel of our Empire trade network. Until the authorities over there put their foot down there is nothing much we can do about it."

"Quite a few Russian goods are being shipped through China into Hongkong and eventually to this country," he said, "probably a number of other countries are getting there the same way."

According to the Gazette, Mr. Holden also complained that the product of a British firm and bearing a packet design similar to theirs were being sold here under the "Empire" mark although they were manufactured in Japan.

But Mr. Holden has since denied every word he is alleged to have said. In a letter to Mr. L. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hongkong Government office in London, he says the whole statement attributed to him is completely erroneous.

"It is my intention," he told Mr. Grimwood, "to counter the irresponsible and unfounded statements concerning the importation of goods from Communist countries into Hongkong. I believe I could give you no greater assurance of my attitude in this matter."

LETTER TO CHAMBER Meanwhile Mr. Grimwood has crossed swords with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce which is said to be forwarding a copy of the report containing the offending remarks to the President of the Board of Trade.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Grimwood writes "In the past I have been most impressed by the helpful and courteous attitude you have always taken, particularly at the time of the British Industries Fair when several delegations of Hongkong businessmen have decided to visit Birmingham, and I was immensely surprised to see your committee could make such a categorical statement about the Colony without, to my knowledge, making any endeavours to make sure of the facts. It would be interesting to know what evidence lay before the committee which it reaches its decision, and I can assure you that if any evidence does exist it will be welcomed by the Hongkong Government in order that a thorough investigation can be made."

"I feel, however, that, as has happened so often in the past alleged that foreign goods were coming in via Hongkong marked 'Empire-made', the goods were in fact found to be of Hongkong manufacture."

When the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce submits its report to the President of the Board of Trade it will undoubtedly receive a similar reply—unless, of course, it decides in view of the storm it has caused to delete all reference to the Colony.

DELETION HOPED FOR Mr. Grimwood's letter to the Chamber ends with the hope that the reference to the Colony will be deleted on reconsideration of the facts.

The issue has also been taken up with the Birmingham Gazette. Mr. Grimwood's reply to the newspaper's report pointed out that it was not only illegal but impossible for Hongkong merchants or manufacturers to ship goods to Britain marked "Empire-made" or "Made in Hongkong" unless they were made in the Colony.

It was illegal because any such attempted importation would be regarded by Her Majesty's Customs as evasion of the regulations, as would be the addition of "Empire" labels by United Kingdom wholesalers after importation, "even assuming for one wild moment that non-Empire goods could arrive from Hongkong."

And it was impossible, Mr. Grimwood explained, because goods shipped from Hongkong under the Imperial Preference regulations have to be accompanied by fully detailed factory accounts prepared by approved accountants and carrying a certificate of origin issued by the Hongkong Government.

CHANGE MADE Concerning the allegation, attributed by the newspaper to Mr. Holden, that Japanese needles were being exported to Britain as Empire goods, Mr. Grimwood pointed out that the Hongkong Government is responsible for the investigation of the Hongkong Department of Commerce and Industry.

Since the manufacturer's label was not registered under any of the United Kingdom Acts there was no legal reason why it should not continue to use it, but in the interests of fair trading between the U.K. and Hongkong the firm agreed to make a complete change in the lay-out so that its label cannot now be confused in any way with the British product.

Mr. Grimwood also pointed out in his letter to the newspaper that the U.K. and Hongkong have mutually advantageous trade relations.

"Manufactured goods reaching the United Kingdom from Hongkong factories are valued at under £2 million and local industry needs this additional outlet in order that it may maintain a healthy level of employment," he wrote.

"Without reciprocal trade, which is greatly to the advantage of the United Kingdom, Hongkong's employment problem would become acute and the service which the Colony renders to this country would be endangered by an internally-generated gift to Communism—unemployment."

Trade Mission "Exploratory"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Rangoon, June 28. A government spokesman today declared that the Burmese Trade Mission due to leave for India on June 27 is of a purely exploratory character.

Contrary to what had been stated, the spokesman indicated, the mission would not negotiate a trade agreement with India.

The purpose of the Burmese mission is to explore the possibility of purchasing at stable prices certain essential commodities for Burma, he said.

Should India be desirous of buying rice from Burma at reduced price, it was unlikely that the Burmese Government would agree to such a request.—France-Press.

CHROMIUM FOR THE U.S.

The amount of chromium exported from Turkey to the United States has increased. Preparations have been made to send 1,200 tons of chromium to the U.S. from the port of Izmir, 2,500 tons from Izmit, 2,000 tons from Fethiye and 2,000 tons from Bandirma harbour.—United Press.

When, in September 1951, the International Monetary Fund decided to allow each member country to determine for itself the rules which should govern the sales of newly-mined gold, there were many who feared that the new freedom would lead to an even greater diversion of gold into private hoards than had previously been the case.

For various reasons, however, the contrary came to pass, the hoarding of gold falling off in 1952 to such an extent that, even though it had become easier to obtain gold for private purposes, the amount which "disappeared" that year was considerably smaller than the corresponding amount in 1951.

As a result, the increase in the official reserves (outside the U.S.S.R.) was more than double the previous year's figure, amounting to \$310 million in 1952 compared with only \$130 million in 1951.

Of the \$550 million of gold that "disappeared" in 1952, it is probable that about \$230 million was employed for industrial purposes and that \$320 million went into hoards.

The following are the main reasons for the slackening in the demand for gold for hoarding purposes in 1952:

(i) First in importance was the increased confidence in the national currencies in a number of countries. By no means the least remarkable sign of this was the appreciable increase in savings activity in Austria, Germany and other countries.

THE FAR EAST (ii) In the "countries" of the Near and Far East—which have been said to be a "bottomless pit" as far as the demand for gold is concerned—the fall in primary-commodity prices, and thus in incomes, not only limited the resources on the basis of which the demand for gold had been built up but even led to some "distress" selling. It should be noted that the more severe monetary policies adopted in 1950-51 had the twofold effect of helping to strengthen monetary confidence in the industrial countries of the West and making for a decline in the prices of raw materials after the excessive increases witnessed during the Korea boom. There is thus an intimate connection between the factors mentioned under (i) and (ii).

(iii) A certain role has also been played by a slight relaxation in international political tension—or perhaps it might be better to say by the general held belief that there has been such a relaxation. This has had the effect of reducing the demand for gold for hedging purposes, for two different reasons: firstly, gold has been less in demand as a hedge against the risks of war; secondly, there has been thought to be less need to use gold as a hedge against depreciation, for if there is an improvement in the international political situation there will be prospects of a diminution of inflationary pressures.

It is interesting to note that not even all the discussion that there has been about a possible raising of the price of gold in the United States would appear to have given rise to any serious speculative activity, and that there has not been the increase in gold hoarding which such activity might have engendered. By April 1953 the prices paid for gold have settled down at about the same low levels as they had reached just before the outbreak of the conflict in Korea.—Reuter.

IMMINENT SALE OF RAILWAY?

Havana, June 28.

The sale of the British-owned United Havana Railway to the Swedish armaments millionaire and financier, Mr. Axel Wenner Gren, will probably be completed within a few weeks.

Mr. Guillermo Belf, the lawyer who has represented Mr. Wenner Gren in the negotiations, said agreements had been reached in principle with the Cuban Government and the trustee of the shareholders.

The British company is believed to be asking a price of five million sterling for the undertaking.

Mr. Wenner Gren's interest in the railway is believed to be his desire to give the world a demonstration of the monorail system which has been tried in Germany.

It is doubtful if any other important railway system in the world could be bought for as little as \$5,000,000.

Mr. Belf pointed out today that these negotiations were highly complicated and the main problem was to convince labour of the need to reduce the railway's staff.

It was reported earlier this week in Havana that Mr. Wenner Gren had reached an understanding with the Cuban Communist Confederation of Workers. But reports added that Mr. Majal, Secretary-General of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, had made major concessions to the Communists, whom he ousted from the control of the Confederation, would strongly attack him.—Reuter.

JOINT GROUP TO Arbitrate New York, June 28.

The appointment of a three-man group as members of a joint arbitration committee to administer the Japan-American trade agreement was announced today by Mr. Whitney Seymour, President of the American Arbitration Association.

The committee will function in New York and will determine the place of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes in accordance with the pact, signed last September by the American-Japan Arbitration Association. A similar committee will be set up to function in Japan.—United Press.

JAPANESE STRONG Anglo-Iranian jumped 2/6d to 123 shillings, Royal Dutch was up 8/6d to 31 and 3/10ths Sterling (approaching the year's peak of 32 3/4 Sterling) while Burmah and Shell moved up 1/2d. It was an unusually active week for oils.

Another Quiet Week On London Exchange (From Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 28. It has been another very quiet week on the London Stock Exchange. The uncertainty of the international situation is still the predominant influence in the markets but there are other reasons for the restricted scale of business.

Pending steel nationalisation issues have put the brake on new investment and will probably continue to do so until a definite announcement is made.

Meanwhile investors can find many pleasant ways of passing the time—at Wimbledon or Lord's, for example.

Practically the only ripple of interest last week was caused by the failure of the Capetown and Durban cash-conversion offers.

A five per cent return was apparently not sufficient to induce investors to invest in the Union in view of the controversial political situation there.

NO DEFINITE TREND Underwriters had to take up 30 per cent of the £1,500,151 Capetown stock, and 57 per cent of the £1 million Durban stock.

When dealings started Capetown opened at 3/4 discount and Durban at one discount.

Gilt-edged prices continued their decline but losses on the week were not large.

No definite trend emerged in the industrial share market and price changes were generally small and irregular.

DO FAIRLY WELL London, June 28.

The markets were preoccupied with Korea all week but did fairly well notwithstanding.

There was a continued exodus from British Government stocks but it was much smaller than the week before. Old Consols closed only 3/9d.

The Index of Government securities closed the week at 97.8, which is a new low for June but very high compared with previous months. The peak for the year was reached only three weeks ago, 98.38 on June 10.

Leading industrials, which sell at levels yielding six per cent or more, looked very attractive to a good many small investors and selective buying featured the week.

Rolls Royce gained two shillings, Dunlop and Vickers 1/3d and others sixpence or three-pence. A press campaign stressing high production in May boosted motor shares somewhat but shares of the makers of commercial vehicles were avoided because the trade figures for May showed a decline in exports attributed to the world shortage of Sterling.

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World Gold Output

Bank's Comment On Hoarding

Noting that after having suffered a slight setback in 1951, world gold production increased by 2 1/2 per cent in 1952 to reach its highest level since 1943, the annual report of the Bank for International Settlements says this of gold markets and hoarding:

When, in September 1951, the International Monetary Fund decided to allow each member country to determine for itself the rules which should govern the sales of newly-mined gold, there were many who feared that the new freedom would lead to an even greater diversion of gold into private hoards than had previously been the case.

For various reasons, however, the contrary came to pass, the hoarding of gold falling off in 1952 to such an extent that, even though it had become easier to obtain gold for private purposes, the amount which "disappeared" that year was considerably smaller than the corresponding amount in 1951.

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